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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Pacification of Ideals

Wars of Thought and Deed

What, 'No Compromise'?

¶ **"Disarmament of the mind"**—that challenge to nationalistic smugness—is presented on the anniversary of the first real peace conference (called in 1899 at The Hague by the Tsar of Russia) as a necessary precedent to disarmament of the nations. Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, points out, as schools in numerous nations observe World Good-Will Day, that it is the privilege of the teacher to till the mental soil of pupils for the sowing of international amity.

¶ **Educators, Dr. Monroe points out,** may well turn to the study of methods by which an attitude of international good will, tolerance and peaceable relations shall be developed. The day is marked, as usual, by a world wireless message to children of other lands from the children of Wales. "Youth calls to youth that it wants to live for peace," is the theme. The sentiment might be multiplied by peaceable thinkers everywhere. Intelligence calls to intelligence; justice calls to justice; righteousness calls to righteousness—in whatever language, or color, or creed—to meet this bane with the bond of mutual understanding.

¶ **Short, stocky, businesslike** Dr. Juan Negrin, head of Spain's new "win the war" Cabinet, meets new opposition, following the elimination of Francisco Largo Caballero, Socialist leader, from the Spanish Government. Dr. Negrin, who is a Moderate Socialist and one of Spain's strong men, welds a cabinet composed of Socialists, Communists, Left Republicans, and a Basque Nationalist, which is accepted by President Manuel Azana. But Anarcho-Syndicalists embarrass the new cabinet, refuse to cooperate, and their dissension arouses fear that the new government may meet stormy days ahead. However, the effect of the change may give impetus to Aragon offensives intended to relieve the Basque front, although there is sentiment against arming anarchists in this sector with heavy guns.

¶ **The Government is meeting opposition** by appealing to workers to beware of "enemies of the people" who provoke crises at this dangerous time. Looking behind the scenes of the Spanish political situation, so many warring elements are revealed that one is not surprised to find Spain at war. It illustrates the value of the "mental disarmament," referred to in a preceding item.

¶ **President Roosevelt's peremptory** retort to conscientous objectors to the Supreme Court rejuvenation plan has done more than anything the opposition might have devised to strengthen and co-ordinate those elements which see in the plan a threat to American institutions. The President's "No compromise!" position is interpreted by many as an overly presumptuous assumption of power over the legislators. Hence the issue is in danger of being neglected and the battle fought not on a "liberal" versus "conservative" interpretation of the wisdom of Supreme Court augmentation, but rather on grounds of political strength. Foes of the court plan therefore join opponents of New Dealia and the Republican minority in tossing back the President's challenge. They, too, cry: "No compromise!"

¶ **Meeting with Senator Wheeler,** Montana Democrat, just prior to the judiciary committee's expected negative vote against the plan, 15 Democrats adopt the slogan. They propose to go down the line fighting the court enlargement scheme with no thought for compromise. Party Whip Farley's threats to retaliate with other legislation if certain dissident Senators fail to support the President's plan, stirs anger rather than obedience. Even legislators who sponsor alternative plans resent the sting of the lash, and withdraw their proposals to adopt the "No compromise" slogan.

¶ **The President and Mr. Farley** have seldom been wrong in weighing their potential support. But in this case, win or lose, a precedent has been adopted which later may prove embarrassing. One needs to have attained a very high spiritual altitude to successfully maintain an attitude of "No compromise." Only on an unassailably right position may such a stand consistently be defended.

¶ **The announced retirement** of Mr. Justice Van Devanter introduces a new element into the Supreme Court reorganization discussions. If the President, as now is predicted, has the privilege of appointing one or more justices, his arguments in support of his plan will lose much of their conviction. In the light of recent Supreme Court decisions favorable to Administration policies, the added advantages to be gained from one or more appointments to the highest bench shoul l total enough assurance that the court will continue in its present direction to satisfy a majority of liberal opinion. Perhaps a little "mental disarmament" may next be in order in Washington.

Chiefs in Spain's New Cabinet

Wide World; International

Dr. Juan Negrin — The Premier

Indalecio Prieto — Minister of National Defense

Jose Giral Pereira — Foreign Minister

Moderates Gain Control in Spain By Cabinet Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, May 18—Friction between the Anarchists and Popular Front section in Spain which led to active fighting recently in Barcelona has now brought about the elimination of Francisco Largo Caballero from the Cabinet. In a contest for supremacy the more moderate Indalecio Prieto is triumphing over the more extreme leftist Caballero.

The struggle for mastery between these two leaders began soon after the 1934 outbreak in which Señor Largo Caballero was involved. Señor Prieto's term of office had taught him moderation. On Señor Largo Caballero it had an opposite effect. More and more he has been drawing the General Union of Workers of which he is leader into the sphere of anarchy and ruthless violence.

Negrin's Ability Proved

The new Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, is a close friend of Señor Prieto. As Finance Minister in the Caballero Cabinet, Dr. Negrin proved himself very capable. He arranged for the transfer of some $300,000,000 in gold from the vaults of the Bank of Spain in Madrid to Valencia in remarkably short time.

Communists, Socialists and the more moderate elements have rallied round Premier Negrin who may look forward now to the support of many who though Democrats prefer even fascism to the ruthless methods of the Anarchists. The latter were determined to unite in the hands of Señor Largo Caballero power sufficient to make him virtual dictator of anti-fascist Spain. He was the War Minister as well as Premier.

President Manuel Azana, however, who leans toward Señor Prieto, was not anxious to dissolve the Supreme War Council and this is maintained. As a first step, both Luis Companys, President of Catalonia, and Gen. Sebastian Pozas, head of the Safety Council, are now disarming the Anarchists as quickly as they can. They are dissolving anarchistic political groups and incorporating their members in the militia.

Help for Aragon Front

The first effect of the change is expected to be to give impetus to operations in Aragon in order to relieve the Basque front. The Aragon front has been almost completely neglected because President Companys did not dare arm Anarchists with artillery and machine guns.

In the opinion of most observers the future of the Valencia Government will depend on its ability to maintain control in Catalonia. A midnight radiocast from Barcelona appealed to the workers of the world to beware of the "enemies of people" who provoked a crisis at this dangerous time. The speaker denounced them as having betrayed the Spanish people to the capitalists.

Peasants Want Pay

It is known, however, that peasants throughout Catalonia are strongly in favor of the suppression of C. N. T., Anarchist trade union organization, owing to the fact that money promised them for their work and crops has not been paid.

Significance is added to the Cabinet changes by the fact that it is known that the insurgent leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, relies largely for success on inner conflicts in the enemy's camp which have now led to the rupture between Left Wing forces, one standing for democracy and the other for anarchy.

Fortunately for the cause of the anti-fascists it would appear that the C. N. T. is no longer the most powerful organization in loyal Spain as it was at the time of the outbreak.

Insurgents take link in Basque defense: Page 3.

Nine-man Cabinet formed in Spain; omits Caballero: Page 3.

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Auto Safety Contest Lists Cash Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 18

Announcement of a contest, limited to high school pupils, college students and teachers, for the best essay on how to promote safety, was made by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation.

To high school students, cash prizes ranging from $100 to $5 will be given for the best essay of 750 words on pedestrian and driver care. To college students, cash prizes, from $500 to $50, will be given for the best 500-word theses on "Psychological Traits and Their Influence in Causing Travel and Highway Accidents."

To teachers, $1000 to $500, for the best outline for methods and plans used in classrooms on importance of extreme care in avoiding street and travel accidents.

Duke of Windsor Announces June 3 As Wedding Date

MONTS, France, May 18 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield will be married quietly at the Chateau de Cande on June 3, with no member of the British royal family in attendance.

The announcement said that the wedding party would be confined to "those who have been with them"—the Duke and Mrs. Warfield—"during the past months," and added tersely:

"There will be no members of the royal family present."

The official announcement of the wedding itself, handed to reporters at the gates of the château by Herman L. Rogers, said:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor announces that his marriage to Wallis Warfield, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Teakle Wallis Warfield of Maryland, will take place at the Château de Cande at Monts on Thursday, June 3."

Mrs. Warfield only recently renounced the name of Simpson, that of her second husband from whom she was divorced early this month.

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Many rumors have been circulating as to the title the Duke of Windsor's bride-to-be would be permitted to take and whether she might be styled "Her Royal Highness." No announcement has yet been made on this question. The decision rests with the Duke's younger brother, King George VI, and the British Government.

Mayors' Meeting For $1,500,000,000 WPA Relief Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Federal responsibility for all the nation's employable unemployed was reaffirmed by the western regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors here on May 15 in passing a list of resolutions headed by a memorial to Congress to choose relief rather than economy and grant President Roosevelt's request for $1,500,000,000 to continue the Works Progress Administration during the next fiscal year.

More than 100 executives of America's municipalities, principally those of the Far West, attended the one-day session presided over by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston. After five hours of discourse by the delegates, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, national president of the six-year-old conference, read the resolutions which were passed unanimously.

The WPA resolution contended that the relief load still facing the cities constitutes a burden that local taxpayers are unable to bear. It agreed that the "accepted formula of federal responsibility for the employables and local and state responsibility for the unemployables constitutes a sound division of responsibility and one required by the conditions confronting the nation at this time."

In addition to backing the President's program, the resolution ordered an indication be sent to Congress to point out that the $1,500,000,000 "will be inadequate to provide WPA work for all bona fide employable relief persons during the coming year unless business and industry absorb additional workers from the relief rolls."

Reaffirming the conference's two-year stand that the mass movement of indigent transients was "aggravating and distorting the unemployment problem," the sectional meeting resolved to ask Congress and other appropriate agencies to solve the problem.

Also tangent to the discussion on relief responsibility, a tax survey request was passed petitioning President Roosevelt to "initiate, in cooperation with the duly elected publice officials of the cities and states, a nation-wide study of the existing tax structure."

Boys' Republic to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Bangor Brotherhood Republic, long a flourishing organization in Chicago and New York, is soon to become a national institution. The club, which believes that "there are no bad boys" and that boys can best solve their difficulties among themselves if given the proper incentive, will soon open branches in Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash., and in the following California cities: Sacramento, Berkeley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Modesto, and Stockton.

Jack Robbins, who founded the organization in Chicago 23 years ago because he was sure boys could be kept or helped out of trouble, is now touring these cities speaking before civic groups and conferring with leading citizens who are anxious to obtain branches. The move to make the organization national is a result of a story of its work and growth in The Reader's Digest published last year. More than 500 letters came from all parts of the country asking for help in establishing local groups.

Job of Supervisors

The club, which has about 10,000 alumni, is a self-governing organization for boys from 14 to 19 years of age. It is conducted on the same lines as a city government, with the boys electing their own mayor, city clerk, treasurer, councilmen, prosecutor, judge, and police chief.

When the present goal is reached and the new branches are established they will be placed in the hands of original Boys' Brotherhood Republic members who will serve as supervisors. Supervisors have no part in "running" the club but serve as counselors for the boys, help them organize activities, and conduct the necessary administrative duties. According to present plans several former mayors and other officers who are now attending college will take over the new branches. Other boys now members will be sent to college on free scholarships and given special training in sociology, psychology, social work and other related subjects.

Growth is expected to proceed slowly, since Mr. Robbins, and members of the Chicago Board of Directors, who administer financial support, insist that all branches live up to the original principles which govern the Chicago and New York groups.

America Open To Scheme For 'New Danubia'

Proposed Customs Union Might Work in With U. S. Economic Policy

World Trade Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Following word from London that Britain may agree to a new interpretation of its "most-favored-nation" trade policy to permit regional trade preferences in the Danube area, it is made clear here today that there is enough flexibility in America's trade policy so that this country will not be a stumbling block to any reasonable Danubian trade arrangement.

The United States, it is pointed out here, has already waived its most-favored-nation rights in regard to special preferential trade agreements entered into by Czechoslovakia with Austria and Hungary. Further, should the Danube area ever reach the point of establishing a complete customs union, the United States would treat that union as an economic entity. Such treatment is already accorded to the Belgium - Luxembourg Customs Union.

For Freer Trade

The possibility of some arrangement in the Danube toward freer trade is looked upon with favor here not only as a beneficial stimulus to improved world trade, but also as a possible source of political appeasement in that troubled quarter of the globe. Whether regional trading agreements in the Danube would in themselves have extensive results is doubted, since the area is predominantly agricultural. However, certain types of arrangements would unquestionably ease the problem, particularly for harassed Austria which was once a major manufacturing center for the entire Austro-Hungarian empire and is now a nation of only 7,000,000 persons with no hinterland to absorb the product of its industries.

The real solution, it is felt here, is for a general normalization of European trade which would let down the bars to the great markets of Germany, Italy, France and England to the products of the Danube area and in return give greater access to Danube markets for the products of Central and Western Europe's heavy industries.

London Seen Willing

Pending such a general appeasement, however, it is recognized that the Danube states may be able to do something for themselves if other great nations will not protest. London dispatches indicate British willingness to treat this as a special emergency problem meriting exceptions from general trade policies.

While the most-favored-nation principle is the basis of America's trade policy, the objective of that policy is freer world trade. It is recognized that in exceptional cases the objective can be secured most readily by some compromise with the non-discriminatory doctrine. The United States itself discriminates against other nations for the special benefit of Cuba and the Philippines. In general it disapproves of discrimination. Germany and Australia have been shut off from all generalization of trade agreement benefits as a penalty for discrimination against the United States.

But a regional problem such as that of the Danube is different. Provided the United States is treated equally with Britain, France, Germany and all other outside powers, there probably would be no objection to purely localized preferences in the area.

However, it is emphatically stressed here that this disposition to treat the Danube area as a meritious regional question does not mean any tendency here to compromise with the most-favored-nation doctrine. It should not be assumed, it is declared in official quarters, that the United States is prepared to make similar compromises generally.

Mystery in Notting Hill Gate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four policemen, five volunteer helpers and a continually swelling crowd of onlookers spent a mystifying quarter of an hour in front of an empty house at Notting Hill Gate, here, recently.

At 10 p. m. a passer-by had noticed flames in an upper story window of the house. The flames were not big and there was no smoke, so the passer-by fetched a policeman. While the policeman and a small crowd which had quickly collected watched to see whether it was a fire or not, mysterious shadows could be seen on the wall through the window, and faint tapping noises could be heard.

Reinforcements from the police force soon arrived and attempts were made to gain an entrance to the house. All the lower windows, however, were shuttered and barred so firmly that it was impossible to get inside. The doors were bolted. Deciding that there was something very mysterious going on, the police rang all the bells and knocked on the doors, in an effort to attract the attention of the maker of the mysterious shadow, while volunteers tried to get in at the back of the house.

The large crowd on the opposite pavement watched in thrilled silence, the suspense increasing as the flickering light in the top window seemed to get brighter and it was obvious that the intruder was paying no attention to the police.

A volunteer was just going to call the fire brigade when suddenly, through the glass of the front door, a faint light could be seen coming down some stairs. The door opened. A figure appeared. Two policemen went inside.

When they came out, smiling, they disclosed that the excitement had been caused by a plumber working overtime. As the house was empty there was no electricity, and he was working by candle light, mending a sink. The noise of his blow-lamp made him oblivious to the noise of the bells and the knockings until he switched off.

Justice Van Devanter Resigns; President's Court Plan Opposed By Senate Committee, 10 to 8

All Compromises Rejected as Both Sides Stand Firm in Test

Party Stalwarts Join in Revolt

McCarran and O'Mahoney Quit Administration After Farley Jibe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—By a vote of 10 to 8, the Senate Judiciary Committee adversely reported the President's Supreme Court Reorganization bill to the Senate. The long-awaited vote did not appear to have been influenced by the announcement that Justice Willis Van Devanter would retire from the Supreme Court bench, but rather followed the "no compromise" challenge from the White House.

The committee line-up showed seven Democrats and three Republicans opposed to the measure. Seven Democrats and Senator Norris, the lone independent, voted for the bill as had been generally expected.

House Committee Voted

All compromise amendments were voted down. The committee divided as follows:

Against court plan: King, McCarran, Van Nuys, Hatch, Burke, Connally, O'Mahoney, Borah, Austin and Steiwer.

For the plan: Ashurst, Neely, Logan, Dieterich, McGill, Pittman, Hughes, Norris.

Plan Majority Report

Following the vote, the 10 opposing senators met this afternoon to decide on the majority report which they will submit within a few days to the Senate. This report will accompany the President's court bill and will urge its rejection.

The rejection of the President's plan was interpreted as a major victory by opponents of the measure, while it was promptly described as a "skirmish" by sponsors of the proposal.

At the same time the efforts imputed to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, to influence Senate votes by patronage pressure apparently had alienated at least two critical votes, those of Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. Both men had worked themselves previously into a position where they opposed President Roosevelt's full demand for a 6-judge increase, but had indicated their willingness to accept a more modest proposal. Following comments made by Mr. Farley at the White House Friday, however, they switched over into outright opposition.

The Norris amendment for a two-thirds vote to invalidate acts of Congress was rejected 12-6. Senator Logan's "compromise" effort, permitting only a temporary increase in court membership while judges over 75 stayed on the bench, was also defeated, 10 to 8.

Hailed by Burke

The committee's action was hailed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska as "ending" the fight. Most senators however interpreted it as merely transferring the struggle to the Senate floor.

On the eve of the committee vote, 15 Democrats meeting in the office of

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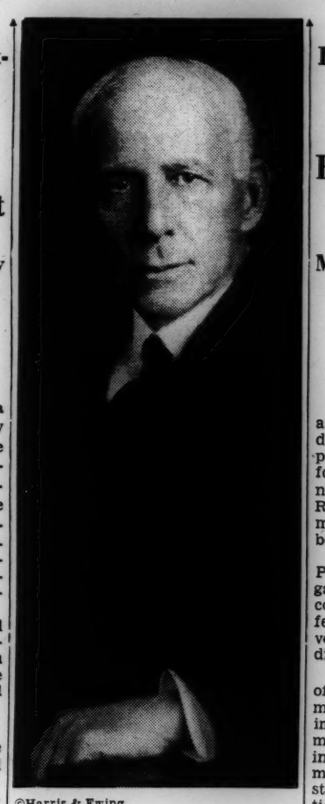

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Justice Willis Van Devanter
Who Has Resigned From the Supreme Court

New Deal Opposed By Van Devanter In Most Decisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Willis Van Devanter, announcement of whose impending retirement threw the whole Supreme Court reorganization fight into confusion today, was born April 17, 1859 at Marion, Ind. He has just passed his seventy-eighth birthday. In point of service he is the dean of the Supreme Court, and after Mr. Justice Brandeis, the oldest.

Appointed by President Taft in December, 1910, Mr. Van Devanter has served over a quarter of a century on the high court, generally finding himself on the majority side, but with the beginning of the New Deal showing himself in steady opposition to Roosevelt measures. He was listed against the New Deal in the following decisions, among others—the "hot oil" case, decided 8 to 1 against; the gold clause, approved 5 to 4; the railroad pension case, held invalid 5-4; the NRA, unanimously disapproved; the farm mortgage moratorium, unanimously disapproved; the AAA, which went against the Government 6-3; the rice millers case, decided unanimously against the Government; the Guffey coal case, which the Government lost, 6 to 3.

Present Term Record

In the present term, the justice has voted against the Washington Minimum Wage Law, which, how-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Dean of High Bench to End 26 Years of Service June 2

Retirement Gives Liberals Margin

Move Puts Balance of Power in Hands of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, dean in years of service of the Supreme Court and member of the four-judge conservative bloc, announced in a letter to President Roosevelt today that he would terminate his 26 years on the high bench June 2.

The announcement threw the President's Supreme Court reorganization fight into immediate confusion and preceded by only a few hours an unfavorable 10-to-8 vote on the plan in the Senate judiciary committee.

The White House showed no signs of departing from its "no compromise" attitude, either because of the impending Van Devanter retirement or the loss of the first skirmish in the Senate, while opponents of the measure, on the other hand, strengthened their own determination to prevent the bill's enactment and hoisted a similar "no compromise" sign on their own battlements.

New Deal Opponent

Retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who is 78, means that the high court will lose one of the judges who has voted consistently against new deal laws, and that Mr. Roosevelt will have the opportunity of replacing him with a judge in sympathy with his legislative program. High officials said they anticipated no other immediate retirements from the Supreme Court at this time, though the names of Justices Brandeis and Sutherland have been mentioned in this connection.

The brief letter from the Associate Justice to the President was strictly formal and simply stated his intention of availing himself of the privileges of the recently passed retirement act, whereby members of the high court are entitled to continue their $20,000 annual salary, without deduction for taxes, after retirement.

Despite the almost universal disposition of Washington observers to believe that the announcement at this critical juncture weakens the President's demand for appointment of six additional justices, the White House showed no signs of compromise but was apparently biding its time for further developments. There was no mistaking the air of satisfaction that pervaded presidential secretaries.

With the appointment of a Roosevelt successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter, the so-called "liberal" group on the court would definitely have the majority, although a narrow one. The so-called four-man "conservative" bloc which has voted consistently against new deal laws consists of Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler. They have been frequently joined by Mr. Justice Roberts. The "liberal" bloc is composed of Justices Brandeis, Stone, Cardozo and frequently the Chief Justice. With this equal division, Mr. Justice Roberts has frequently had the deciding vote.

Unprecedented Situation

The membership situation on the present court is peculiar and unprecedented, and in many ways responsible for the whole Supreme Court reorganization crisis that has arisen.

Mr. Roosevelt is the first President in all American history who has passed a full term without making any appointment to the court. Many Presidents have made two, three or even four appointments.

Adding to the unusual situation, is the fact that the present average age of the court is now the highest in history.

When these two exceptional occurrences are taken together, along with the widespread hostility among conservatives to the New Deal type of legislation, the feeling is widespread in the administration that a "sit down" strike is in effect in the court membership. With the exception of Mr. Justice Brandeis, most of the older justices are in the conservative ranks.

The Van Devanter retirement does much to break up the "sit-down" charge and in the opinion of many may bring down along with it the whole elaborate fight of the White House to reorganize the court.

Hughes Praises Justice

The Chief Justice issued a formal statement expressing regret at the retirement, and praising his associate's achievements as a jurist.

President Roosevelt, acknowledging the Van Devanter letter extended the jurist "every good wish" and added,

"Before you leave Washington for the summer it would give me great personal pleasure if you would come and see me."

In a joint statement, Justices Sutherland and Butler said Mr. Van Devanter's retirement "will be a great loss to the country."

"During his many years of service he has been a tower of strength. His brethren have leaned upon his wise

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Grocery Prices at New Peak

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The cost of filling the housewife's grocery basket is now the highest in six years, reflecting the 1936 drought, a study of food prices in Chicago wholesale and retail markets disclosed today.

Prices have risen gradually in the past few weeks to surpass the August, 1936 peak, the previous high level since early in 1931. The market basket's cost is now about 10 per cent higher than a year ago and 50 per cent higher than the low point of early 1933.

While a number of food items, including butter, eggs, cheese, lard and some poultry, are lower than they were last August, these declines have been offset elsewhere. Increased distribution costs and wage increases which have helped maintain consumer demand, have strengthened food prices.

In the closing months of 1936 food costs declined about 4 per cent under the mid-August peak. Since Jan. 1, however, the advance has been steady.

A U. S. Department of Agriculture survey showed the general level of retail food costs has been at the highest point in six years, and government economists said the general trend "will continue slightly upward during May and remain above last year's level."

In the list of wholesale prices in Chicago, which are largely reflected in wholesale and retail quotations elsewhere in the country, all grains and most vegetables were higher than last Aug. 1.

In Chicago the latest government figures on retail meat prices, those for April 30, showed that most meat cuts were priced near or slightly below the highs recorded in 1936 but were under, except for lamb, the highs of 1935 following the 1934 drought.

Grains have shown the steepest advance. Wheat was 36 per cent higher than last August. Bread prices advanced one cent a loaf in several sections of the country a month ago.

Business Leveling Off; Industrial Gains Claimed

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today the business upswing has leveled off, but Department of Commerce officials said the industrial pace has quickened in recent months.

Whether the development will prove a minor setback or a serious interruption in the business upturn, the bureau said, will depend on the amount of increase in private spending for construction and capital goods. "Evidence pointing to large increases in business spending for rehabilitation and expansion of productive facilities in the near future is not particularly convincing," the report continued.

Department of Commerce officials agreed that the heavy goods have not moved upward as rapidly as consumer goods. They asserted, however, that in the aggregate business is lengthening its stride. Industrial production for the first quarter of 1937 was 21.9 per cent over the same 1936 period, these officials said, and this rate of increase was maintained through April and early May. This advance, they added, is greater than that during the last half of 1936.

From the Federal Reserve Board came a report that March industrial production was 118 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared with 93 per cent in the same month last year and 119 per cent for all of 1929.

World Good-Will Day Marked In Schools of Many Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Schools in many lands are today observing World Good-Will Day, sponsored by the World Federation of Education Associations.

One of the first actions of the federation when it was founded in 1923 was to set aside World Good-Will Day to foster closer relationships among the pupils and teachers of various countries. May 18 was chosen because it is the anniversary of the first real peace conference, called in 1899 at The Hague by the Tsar of Russia.

Because of the increased interest in world peace, federation officials are confident that special programs are being carried out today in twice as many classooms as ever before.

"The disarmament of the nation is the task of statesmen and politicians," says Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, president of the federation, "but the disarmament of the mind, which must precede the disarmament of the nation, must be the work of the teacher.

"The development of the attitude of good will toward all peoples, of tolerance for the interests and activities of others, of the will to live peaceably with all other peoples, and the knowledge of how this can be brought about must be included within the objectives of the educator."

Schools were allowed to plan their own good-will programs along a general line laid out by the federation. "The best program," according to advice from headquarters, "will attach importance to love in the family and to friends in the community as well as to good will between nations. Without loyalty to the home, to community and to state, one is not prepared for the broader appreciation of good feeling."

Included in most programs was a good-will message from the children of Wales who for 16 years have had a custom of sending a world wireless message to children of other lands on this day. Their greeting read:

"Boys and girls everywhere, we, boys and girls of Wales, send you once again our message of hope and good cheer.

"In a world in which there is so much strife and so much suffering we are glad to think that, on this Good-Will Day, greetings are being sent through the air from children to children, and that over the five continents and across the seven seas youth calls to youth that it wants to live for peace.

"We are glad, also, that in so many countries foremost men and women, not yielding to despair, are bidding people in all lands to rebuild the walls of peace. Faith and firm resolve can do it. Let us say to the whole world it must be done.

"And on this day, and in this our coronation year, we would dedicate ourselves with you all to the service of mankind.

"Science has made us neighbors: let good will keep us friends."

No Government Objects

Thus far, federation officials say, they have not heard objection raised by any government to arrangement of Good-Will Day programs within their borders.

A radiocast, in which Dr. Willard E. Givens, secretary of the National Education Association; Dr. James L. Fieser, assistant to the chairman of the American Red Cross; Dr. Jerome R. Davis of Yale University and Miss Helen I. Burton, Washington schoolteacher, participated, was sent out from the nation's capital on short wave in observance of the day. Greetings were radioed to children of other lands by Frances Moskey, Central High School student.

The federation is now making plans for its biennial convention, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 2-7. Previous world conferences have been held in Edinburgh, Toronto, Geneva, Denver, Dublin and Oxford. The coming conference is expected to be a "real world event." The Japanese Education Association has taken the lead in the Tokyo meeting, providing funds and getting the Government to vote funds for the meetings, entertainment and travel.

"If representatives from America, Europe and Asia can meet in Japan as friends, and with a real thirst for the benefits to be received through such contact, there is much hope for future world harmony," federation officials declare.

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Pensions Advised For Groups Missed In Federal Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Recommendations to broaden the federal contributory system to include groups now excluded from old-age benefits were made unanimously yesterday by the committee on old-age security of the Twentieth Century Fund on the basis of a 15-months study of the problem. The same committee is on record for the financing of contributory pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Noting that the federal system now in operation covers little more than half of all gainfully occupied workers, the committee deplores the omission from the benefits of employers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers—"most of them wives and mothers"—and independent professional workers, groups which, it holds, "represent roughly 25 per cent of the total number of those who spend a lifetime in useful work."

Additional gaps in the security provisions, the committee continues, exclude about 9,500,000 salary and wage earners, or about 19 per cent in this category, because they are engaged in occupations excluded under the Social Security Act. Largest among these groups are farm laborers and workers in domestic and personal service, public service exclusive of education, and those employed by religious, educational, charitable and similar organizations.

Solutions can be devised for the inclusion of these groups, the committee believes, although it finds "formidable difficulties of administration in the way of including farm laborers and domestic workers under the benefits." Thus, it concludes, it is "not feasible at this time to suggest the inclusion of agricultural workers" and probably impossible to devise a practical plan for including the casual part-time house workers. It recommends, however, that, if the first year's experience with the old age benefits plan is encouraging, "its scope be extended to include full-time domestic workers in private homes."

The committee's findings, which were based on a research report sponsored by the committee on social security of the Social Science Research Council, are advanced on the warning premise that the excluding features of the Social Security Act would "naturally lead to presssure from excluded groups to extend the coverage of the system," should it prove "distinctly advantageous."

Workers in public service and those in the employ of non-profit organizations could be most simply administered into the act, its survey states. With regard to employees of states and municipalities, it would set up a plan to permit the states to have their employees covered and, where states did not so elect, protect these workers through state and service retirement plans.

For federal employees, it advises broadening of the federal and service retirement provisions, or inclusion of these workers within the federal security plan. For the workers of non-profit organizations, the committee recommends a procedure through which contributions and pay roll taxes for the specific purposes of the Social Security Act may be collected from their employers and the scope of the act extended to employees in this bracket.

The committee, whose chairman is John B. Andrews, director of the American Association for Labor Legislation, was appointed by the trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Evans Clark is executive director.

Reporter in Court Case Resigns for Theater Work

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Morris Watson, a vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild who was reinstated as an employee of the Associated Press after a Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner Labor Act, resigned today to resume work as producer of "The Living Newspaper," a federal theater project.

Mr. Watson, who contended his dismissal by the Associated Press was because of guild activities, returned to work immediately after the court decision. He had been employed by the theater project prior to reinstatement.

Representing Craft of Writing

Ben Strauss

Mrs. Clarence Neal
General Chairman, National League of American Penwomen

Horne Parry

Miss Edith Bane
Secures First Prize in Control Contest

Hindenburg Fire Began in Gas Cell, Helmsman Says

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 18 (AP)—The outbreak of the Hindenburg fire was placed today inside gas cell No. 4 in her stern by a member of the crew who had all five tail gas cells in his line of vision when the first explosion occurred.

A brilliant light appeared inside the No. 4 cell simultaneously with the explosion, said the witness, Helmut Lau, a helmsman who was at his landing station in the lower vertical fin at the start of the fire.

A short time after, Mr. Lau told the Department of Commerce investigating board, he saw fire inside the forward bulkhead of the cell and then flames became visible on its outer surface.

Mr. Lau, as helmsman had charge of ballast, gas valves, engine telegraphy and water pumping installations.

Despite Board Member Dennis Mulligan's remark that he was the first to see the origin of the fire, Mr. Lau stated later, "I did not see the origin of the fire—it must have been further up (in the cell)—because I saw a reflection of it." He repeated, however, the first fire was in cell No. 4, inside the forward bulkhead of the cell.

Describing the noise of the explosion, he said it was similar to the noise made by a kitchen gas range when it is turned on and the light backfires.

50,000 to 100,000 Quakes Every Year, Dr. Bowie Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—The earth trembles in from 50,000 to 100,000 earthquakes a year, and its mountains move slowly up and down, Dr. William Bowie, former chief of the Division of Geodesy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, told the members of the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society, at a meeting in the Franklin Institute, on May 14.

The only reason that no more than 8000 quakes a year are recorded, he said, is that there are not enough recording stations to note the rest.

The rising and falling of mountains, he explained, results from the removal of their summits by erosion. As they become lighter, what is left of them is apt to rise owing to the forces in the plastic layer beneath the earth's crust.

The effect of the weight of the material washed down from mountains, he added, is to make the tidal area sink.

But then, Dr. Bowie continued, counter-forces are set up, for the material under the rising mountains cools off as it moves farther from the hot core of the earth, and this results in contraction and a tendency to sink again. In the same way the sinking portions beneath the tidal areas grow hotter and expand upward once more.

The Alps, he declared, have been up and down four times—going below sea level on each downward trip.

Problems in Recreation Studied by Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18—Educators and officials headed the program as the twenty-second National Recreation Congress opened at the Ambassador Hotel here yesterday, to continue through Friday.

The opening sessions were limited to discussion of technical administrative questions. Spokesmen expect the congress to draw a larger attendance than ever before because of new problems of recreation and leisure and new questions of financing.

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Radio Dominates Talk of Pen Women At First Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—All parts of the United States and distant Hawaii were represented in the delegations of women that met here today for the opening of the biennial mid-administration congress of the National League of American Pen Women.

Some of the early arrivals have won wide acclaim in literature and the arts. Others are comparative novices, known only in a limited circle. But all are alike eager to compare notes and gain fresh inspiration for the work that lies ahead.

As Mrs. Clarence Neal of Cleveland, the general chairman, put it: "We've met here because of our interest in the arts and we believe we'll be better fitted to serve the arts after a frank exchange of ideas."

The meeting officially opens with a luncheon and reception. Mrs. Neal welcomes the out-of-town guests and Mrs. Phyllis Fergus Hoyt, the national president, makes the response. Among women who have made reservations are: Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, of the Woman's Home Companion; Mary Patterson Routt, of Washington; Lillian McA. Mayer, feature writer, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Grace Thompson Seton, of New York city; and May West Owen, lecturer and radio broadcaster, of Denver, Colo.

On the first day's program is an art exhibit in a downtown gallery, for which more than 100 entries have been received, including portraits and nature studies. The judges are headed by Mrs. Josephine Craven Chandler, of Washington, national art chairman.

A radio dinner at Hotel Cleveland will come at the close of the day. Lulu G. Geise of Pittsburgh, the league's national radio chairman, will preside and will introduce several radio personages, including Eugenia White, of Oklahoma City. Miss White will present her radio skit, "Circus Girl." In addition, Miss Edith Bane, of Washington, will be introduced as first prize winner in the league's radio contest. Second price went to Mrs. Neal.

The principal address will be given by Eugene Carr, radio authority, who will tell of some of the common problems behind a broadcast. Short talks also will be offered by the three local radio editors, Elmor Bacon, Robert Stephen and Norman Seigel.

Later sessions will consider the writing of poetry, short stories and newspaper and magazine features and the preparing of motion-picture scripts. Chairmen of the several divisions are:

Rachel Mack Wilson, poetry; Mrs. Mae West Owen, lectures; Francesca Falk Miller, drama; Mrs. Marion Valensi, short stories and short shorts; Miss Georgia Moffet, motion pictures, and Mrs. Lillian McA. Mayer, features.

Awarding of the prizes will take place at the final general meeting on Thursday.

Young Delinquents Go to Work Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To accommodate 60 of the county's juvenile delinquent wards, an all-year work camp is being constructed in the mountains near Chatsworth for joint operation under the county's forestry and probation departments. The nature of the work is conservation, building firebreaks and private roads for emergencies.

Similar to the three-year-old Sam Dimas camp, the Chatsworth center will enable boys to earn 50 cents a day while under detention. The money, according to the 1100 boys who have been at San Dimas at one time or another, is applied to any damage costs incurred by the delinquents or to family needs.

Shortly after the Chatsworth camp was started in April, 25 boys were assigned for duty ranging from three to four months. Until the quarters are completed in July, the inmates are engaged in making the place "livable."

Rehabilitation rather than punishment is the objective of the camp system, according to Kenyon Scudder, county probation officer, who says assignment to these camps is considered a treat by his wards.

Jewry Honors President

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Gottheil Medal for d istinguished service to Jewry was presented to President Roosevelt today by officers of the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity.

Press Acclaimed As Best Defense Against Tyranny

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 18 (AP)—The Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association was told today that American newspapers constitute "our greatest protection against the domination of the nation by leaders of temporary majorities."

The speaker, Giles J. Patterson, Jacksonville, Fla., attorney, discussed what he described as a trend toward a democracy governed by a centralized national government.

"American representative democracy tends to become a pure democracy," he said in his prepared speech. "The authors of the Constitution knew the evils of democracy as they knew the evil of autocracy. They knew that the former were more to be feared. The power of the autocrat can be curbed by the people, but who is there that can curb the tyranny of the people themselves?"

The speaker said only an independent judiciary and free press offered checks upon these majorities. He added that "the judiciary is already under attack," and reviewed recent court decisions which he said gave possible weapons to be used "to punish newspapers for attacks upon the heads of Government.

Defines Duties of Press

"To continue to exercise its influence for the good of all the people is the solemn and inescapable duty of the press because of the power it possesses," he said. To retain its power, it must possess the confidence of the people. To possess their confidence, it must place adherence to principle above desire for selfish gain, it must live up to its best traditions, it must not become the advocate for special interest, but must impartially publish all the news. Above all it must be courageous and fearless.

Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, told the association that the daily newspaper continues to be "the cheapest thing that goes into the family budget."

Urging the importance of newspapers with personality and individuality, Mr. Roberts said that "by and large, American newspapers deliver a better product, going to more expense and effort to bring to the customers—the readers—the news of the world coupled with entertainment and information features, than any other industry I know of, and we offer it at a cheaper price, too."

Southern Newsprint

Advised that southern newsprint manufacture was assured, the association accorded ovations yesterday to James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner and chairman of its newsprint committee, and to Dr. Charles H. Herty, Savannah, Ga., natural scientist, whose research laid the groundwork for bringing the industry to the South.

In responding, both visualized a new economic day for the South throughout recognition of multiple use for southern pine in newsprint manufacture and in many allied products.

Dr. Stahlman, recently elected president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, predicted a billion dollar industrial development around southern pine growth in the next 15 years.

"An east Texas mill will be in operation in 1938 and in full production in January, 1939," Mr. Stahlman announced. "This industry is not simply coming—it is here."

Prize-Winning Bust Of Victor Herbert For Orchestra Dell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—A portrait bust of Victor Herbert, for which Mrs. Lester S. Hecht of Oak Lane, received a $200 award, is to be offered to the Fairmount Park Commission for erection near Robin Hood Dell—where the Philadelphia Orchestra's summer outdoor concerts are given.

The portrait is included in the thirty-eighth annual exhibition of work by Graphic Sketch Club students which was opened to the public on May 15. The institution, founded and directed by Mr. Samuel Fleisher, provides free art instruction to students who exhibit promise and enthusiasm.

The Victor Herbert award was offered by Col. George T. Hoffman, a Herbert enthusiast. A competition was held among the students of the club.

Victor Herbert had an especially large number of admirers in Philadelphia, where he frequently conducted summer concerts at Willow Grove Park.

Atlantic Steam Crossing Celebrated in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—In the Bourse, heart of Philadelphia's maritime activities, United States Navy and steamship company officers met today to observe the 118th anniversary of the crossing of the Atlantic by the first steam-propelled vessel.

The ship was the Savannah, a full-rigged vessel built in 1818. It was powered by a low-pressure engine of 90 horsepower and equipped with two paddle wheels. The "Old Stove Pipe," as the ship soon became known, made the crossing to Liverpool, Eng., in 30 days in 1819.

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New Deal Set for Drive On Private Power Firms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Early resumption of the New Deal campaign against the private power utilities is indicated by simultaneous stirrings on this front at the White House and in the Senate here late yesterday.

President Roosevelt conferred at length with various groups of his power advisers, from within the Administration and from Congress, on the form of legislation which he intends to have Congress pass at this session to provide a uniform national power policy.

At the same time the Senate adopted almost without debate a resolution calling for an $150,000 investigation into alleged propaganda activities on both sides of the power issue. Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska offered the original resolution which would have authorized a committee to delve only into the activities of the private utility companies. But during consideration Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, who sees the power issue from a different angle, offered an amendment which would extend the investigation into propaganda activities of the public power agencies such as TVA themselves.

"Bribery" Charged

Senator Norris made no objection to having his friends as well as his life-long enemies investigated, presumably because he is confident the public ownership group has nothing on its record which will not bear the light of day. On the other hand he is certain that the private utilities will suffer from the investigation. As a sample of what is to be expected he said the investigation will disclose the case of a prominent advocate of public ownership who ceased to advocate after being given a contract by a private utility company guaranteeing him $400 for "lectures"—none of which was delivered. Senator Norris suggested that the consumers of electricity might object if they knew the facts to paying in their monthly bills "for bribery."

It is of course clear that the Senate investigation is intended to pave the way in Congress for the legislation which ultimately will be sought. This is an established practice in American government which is being developed to a higher peak of perfection by the current Administration than by most of its predecessors.

Just what legislation will follow is not yet clear. There is considerable difference of opinion within the Administration group. Some favor concentration of all governmental power functions under a single agency. Others would establish a central policy-making board, but continue the operating groups such as TVA as semi-autonomous agencies. Senator Norris has a bill already drafted which would set up a series of regional agencies similar to TVA—one for each of the nation's main watersheds.

"Yardstick" Is Debated

A primary question debated yesterday at the White House and still to be settled is the extent to which the new power legislation will adhere to the doctrine of the power "yardstick" which was used to justify TVA in the first instance. Moderates in the Administration are fighting for retention of this doctrine, but the more extreme liberals feel the time has come to cut loose from the limitations of the "yardstick" theory and make the utmost possible use of the Government's resources to provide cheap electricity for large numbers of persons.

Selection of the objective—"yardstick" or cheap electricity—will be the most important decision in regard to the legislation and the one which will determine the character of the rest of the measure. If the "yardstick" theory is to be retained, the emphasis will continue to be on private initiative disciplined by Government experience. But if cheap electricity is selected as the objective, it means that ultimately the private companies would be driven from the field wherever they conflict with the huge public-owned power projects now being developed by and with the aid of the Federal Government.

Power and Flood Control

One straw in the wind is President Roosevelt's attitude towards flood control projects during the past winter. Defenders of the private utilities and the private ownership principle have been extremely energetic, although quiet, in their support of heavy government expenditures on flood control. If flood control dams can be built on the big rivers a major excuse is removed for power development. Public ownership proponents on the other hand have opposed flood control projects in order that they can use this as justification for larger, higher and more expensive dual purpose dams.

That the President has adopted the point of view of the public ownership group on this question is suggested by the fate of the Flood Control Authorization Act of 1936 which called for the expenditure of over $300,000,000 on strictly flood control projects. No actual appropriations under this act have been made with the exception of small sums for survey purposes and Mr. Roosevelt has made quite clear his disapproval of any such appropriations. The 1937-38 budget provides $30,000,000 for flood control, but even this is being studied very minutely by the national resources committee. The understanding is that no dams will be constructed for flood control which would in the future reduce the justification for a combination flood control and power dam.

But first a uniform national power policy must be decided upon. This policy decision is expected to follow shortly from yesterday's White House Conference.

Netherlands Women Meet at Utrecht In Peace Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, The Netherlands, May 18—Women of all classes from many parts of the Netherlands flocked here today to take part in a demonstration for peace.

The initiative for this demonstration was taken four years ago by a group of Netherlands women, who thus started a sort of international movement, as from 1934 to 1936 thousands of women in England, Scotland, France and South Africa gave evidence of their desire for peace, after the example of the Netherlands women, on or about the same date, and in similar manner.

The following petition was presented today to the Netherlands Government and the League of Nations, while a similar petition was offered to Queen Wilhelmina:

"The Central Committee for the fourth women's peace procession at Utrecht on the 18th of May, 1937, speaking on behalf of thousands of Netherlands women . . . most strongly insist on more and more effective attempts being made, so that the disputes between nations may be settled by international co-operation on a basis of a League of Nations acting in a stronger and more effective way than before."

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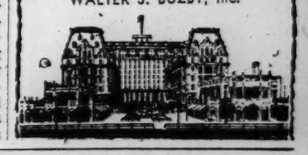

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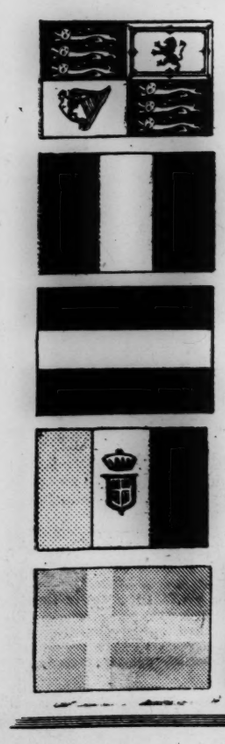

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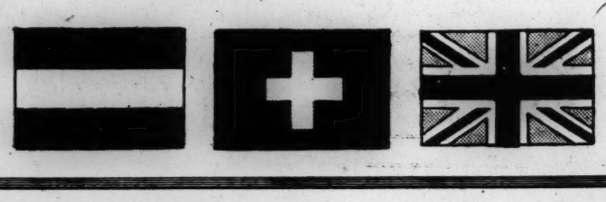

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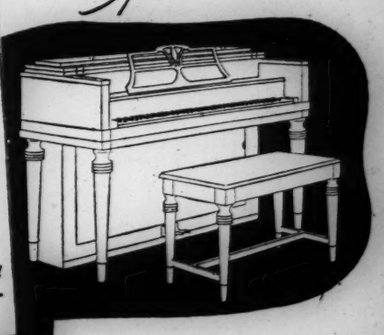

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Italo-Austrian Relations: Rome Pulled Away by Need Of Closer Berlin Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — The full implication of the Venice meeting between Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria will probably not become apparent for some time, but if reports of impending discussions between Italian and German political and military representatives prove true, and, above all, if the Duce pays a return visit to the Führer of Germany, then a clear picture of the tussle in Central and Southeastern Europe should gradually be unfolded.

All those who, in capacity of observers, attended the Venice parley were strongly impressed by one salient fact, namely, that notwithstanding the very cordial reception given by the Italians to the Austrian Chancellor, Italo-Austrian relations were no longer what they used to be a few months ago. This conviction was strengthened not only by the stereotyped expressions used in the official statement summing up the result of the Mussolini-Schuschnigg interviews but by the open display made in Venice itself of Italo-German friendship.

Although outside the conference, Germany appeared to have dominated it to such an extent that Premier Mussolini seemed to be more anxious to emphasize the importance of the Rome-Berlin political axis than that of the Rome Protocols, binding Italy to Austria and Hungary. It was evident that the growing collaboration of Germany and Italy was weakening Italy's determination to protect Austrian independence.

First Straws

The first indication of a change in Italy's attitude toward Austria came early in March when Virginio Gayda, generally recognized as the spokesman of Premier Mussolini, expressed opposition to a restoration of the Hapsburgs in Vienna and declared that Italy could not be the only policeman on the Brenner. (Incidentally, this Fascist writer was before the World War an Austrian subject and worked for some time at the Imperial Foreign Office in Vienna.)

Signor Gayda's statement caused a tension between the Chancelleries of Vienna and Rome, and the proposed visit of Chancellor Schuschnigg to Premier Mussolini was postponed from week to week. That statement was interpreted in Austria as an indication that Italy was tired of protecting the independence of Austria. This interpretation was successively modified in the sense that Italy saw no immediate reason for being on guard on the Brenner, and that in any case she had no desire to be the only policeman in Central Europe.

Since the Rome Protocols between Italy, Austria and Hungary were signed three years ago two new elements have changed the Austrian situation, removing, according to the Italian view, the immediate danger of "Anschluss." They were the Austro-German agreement of July, 1936, and the Italo-German agreements of the following October, on which the Rome-Berlin axis is based. The Duce considers that both these accords, which recognize Austrian independence, will be faithfully respected by the Führer.

Evidently both Germany and Italy, for reasons of their own, need the support of each other, and, as long as this is the case, Austrian independence is safeguarded. It is on the assumption that the Rome-Berlin political axis will continue to function that Premier Mussolini has loosened his control over Austria.

What's It Worth?

Italy's changed attitude toward Austria had, however, another effect. It led Vienna to reconsider the ultimate value of Italy's friendship. Austria began to show a will of her own, and she asserted it with great ability in Venice. In the last few weeks Austria has endeavored to seek new friendships in Europe and succeeded in achieving a notable rapprochement with Czechoslovakia.

This unexpected development did not please Italy. The Italian anxiety lest Austria, "seduced from the path of righteousness" by Czechoslovakia with the connivance of France, should lend herself to some anti-German combination out of fear that Germany might exert pressure upon her and Czechoslovakia was manifested in the Fascist press.

Austria was told with almost brutal frankness that she was on no account to attach herself to that association known as the Little Entente or to seek salvation outside the Protocols of Rome, the German-Austro agreement of last July and "the Axis Rome-Berlin." It appears, however, that Premier Mussolini's veto against a Vienna-Prague friendship which would antagonize Berlin had not the effect of securing from Chancellor Schuschnigg an undertaking that Austria would not pursue a friendly policy toward Czechoslovakia.

Austria intends to remain faithful to the Rome Protocols, on condition that the other partners, including Italy, maintain their obligations, but she has also reserved for herself freedom of action to establish friendly contacts with all those powers, big or small, that are interested in her independence.

Radio-Telephone Service To Link U. S. and Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—A radio-telephone service traveling over a 9400-mile wire and radio circuit will be inaugurated between the United States and Shanghai, China, on May 19, it was announced by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company here today. Telephone conversations between T. G. Miller, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Dr. Yu-ching Wen, Director General of Telecommunications of the Chinese Government, and between Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Washington, and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, will feature the ceremony initiating the service.

The connection with Greater Shanghai's telephone system leaves but two major telephone systems—Russia and New Zealand—yet to be connected with the United States.

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Italian Royalty Go to Budapest In Amity Move

ROME, May 18 (AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele, Queen Elena, their youngest daughter, Princess Maria, 22, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano entrained today for Budapest to reconfirm Italo-Hungarian friendship.

The trip, a reciprocation of a visit by regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, was the first that the Italian King had paid to a foreign country in many years. An elaborate reception was prepared for the royal visitors at the Danubian capital.

The sovereigns' visit had certain political significance. Count Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, will have occasion to talk politics with Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya with two points in mind:

1. To smooth over any disappointment Hungary might have felt over the fact that the Italo-Yugoslav treaty of March did not take into account Hungary's territorial claims in Yugoslavia.

2. To induce Hungary to be content with moderate concessions in the current Italo-Roumanian treaty negotiations.

Diplomatic circles here said that this treaty would not guarantee frontiers, as did the Yugoslav pact, since Italy and Roumania are not contiguous; that Roumania would be induced to make concessions to Hungary with regard to the Hungarian minorities living in Roumania, but that nothing would be mentioned regarding territorial concessions.

Tirana Reports Revolt Ended In South Albania

TIRANA, Albania, May 18 (AP)—The War Ministry announced that Government troops had occupied Argyro Castro and ended a 34-hour rebellion in the southern sector of the little kingdom of King Zog.

The populace greeted the troops "with jubilation" the war office said, as the rebels were believed to have fled into the Macedonian hills near the Greek border. They will be pursud, officers asserted.

The Government denied that the rebellion was against King Zog's program for liberalizing the country, his banishment of Muhammadan veils for women and of polygamy.

Documents taken from prisoners indicated the insurrection was of communist origin, the Government insisted; it was confined to one sector and elsewhere the nation was calm.

Former cabinet minister Effen Toto was charged with leading the insurrection.

Baptists to Meet In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—More than 5000 delegates from 36 states have arranged to visit Philadelphia for the annual sessions of the Northern Baptist Convention, beginning May 20. It was in Philadelphia that the oldest Baptist association was formed in 1707, from which the present organization has grown.

The climax of the convention will be a banquet on the main floor of Convention Hall on Saturday evening, May 22, at which Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale will be the chief speaker.

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Wide World

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Above a typical towered building in Nanking floats the tri-motored Douglas airliner of the China National Airways, reaching the Chinese capital early in May with the first air mail from the United States. The service connects with the Pan American Airways trans-Pacific clippers at Hong Kong, completing the seven-day circuit from America.

Insurgents Take Important Link In Bilbao's Defense

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 18 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent command announced today that its armies had "completely dominated" the important Basque defense of Amorebieta and that columns were pushing on toward Bilbao, nine miles to the northwest.

Insurgents were reported today to be swarming down the hillsides along the main roads to Bilbao and massing for assault on the triple, semicircular last lines of defense for the Basque capital.

The north wing of the attacking force, an insurgent radio broadcast said, already was thrust against Bilbao's system of trench fortifications after taking Munguia, nine miles north of the capital on the Bermeo-Bilbao highway.

Basque dispatches claimed, however, that the insurgents had been blocked before reaching Munguia, a principal fortification.

The other major objective of the insurgents—preparatory to seizure of Bilbao itself after a month and a half drive through 15 miles of mountainous country — was Amorebieta where a stubborn handful of about 100 militiamen was holding back the offensive in the central sector, well outside the iron and concrete fortifications.

Shanghai Council Chooses American To Run Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — An American is once more chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement. He is Cornell S. Franklin, one-time circuit court judge in Hawaii and now an attorney here who served last year as vice-chairman under a British chairman.

As a usual rule it is a British subject who heads the Council, since the traditional allottment of nine foreign seats (there are now five Chinese members) gives Britain five seats, the United States two and Japan two. Mr. Franklin has had three American predecessors, however, of whom the one just previous—Stirling Fessenden of Maine—is now secretary-general for the Council.

The first American so to serve was John G. Purdon, who was chairman in 1875. Harry de Gray served in 1912. Mr. Fessenden was chairman from 1923 to 1929.

Council members are elected annually but in most years, as in the present one, it is not necessary to cast ballots because the three communities interested make their own national choices through primary elections so that finally there are but nine nominees. No salaries or other form of payment go to Council members.

This year's Council entered its term under difficult circumstances. After drawing on reserve for several years it has been found urgently necessary to increase the taxation rate from 14 to 16 per cent despite various economies, but despite the emergency situation this new rate is not to be effective until Jan. 1 because it became clear that Chinese taxpayers would go on strike against any payment if the Council persisted in trying to collect the increase from July 1 as planned. Important reports on housing and education in the Settlement must be considered.

Upon assuming office as chairman, Mr. Franklin gave assurance that social aspects of the Council's problems would be given due weight—a quiet but definite liberal deviation from the former rather cold and detached official attitude here.

Britain and No-Profit Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An extensive official report was recently issued which combats allegations to the effect that the British War Office had refused a patriotic offer to manufacture munitions on "no profit" terms because it did not want it announced that a firm had proposed such an arrangement.

The conclusion indicated is that no disinterested offer of cooperation with the Government on the part of individuals is being refused without the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

Without Profit or Loss

The Government report is in the form of a letter addressed by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, to Mr. Thomas Johnston, a Labor M. P. who had taken up the question. This report quotes verbatim extensive correspondence. The firm in question was that of Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, Limited, a prominent agricultural implement-making concern, with works at Ipswich, Suffolk.

This firm, it appears, on July 17 last, through its managing director, Mr. R. R. Stokes, wrote to the Secretary of State for War as follows: "We are prepared to carry out such contracts for shells as you may find it desirable to place with us up to a reasonable amount without profit at all to ourselves assuming that full depreciation and oncost charges will be allowed. In other woords, we shall work neither at a profit nor at a loss."

Extensive negotiations followed but on Oct. 28, the Government wrote to the Suffolk concern finally declining their offer.

Further Payments Involved

A dispute subsequently arose as to whether the terms proposed would have been desirable ones in the public interest for the Government to have accepted. This depended in part upon the question of whether in the event of the price inserted in the tender form not proving sufficient to reimburse the cost involved the Government would be responsible for further payments.

In this connection Sir Thomas Inskip says: "I am very willing to believe that there were misunderstandings. I doubt if Mr. Stokes was altogether clear as to the precise conditions of his offer. It is no doubt the case that his idea was not to make a profit out of this particular work for the War Office. "On the other hand, I feel it necessary to state emphatically that there is no foundation whatever for the insinuation—which I gladly recognize you did not make—that the War Office rejected the alleged proposal because they did not want an announcement to be made that a firm proposed to manufacture arms without profit."

Shorter Work Week Pledged to Britain's Juvenile Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A substantial concession to those who have been pressing for reduction in working hours for juveniles in factories is announced.

The question has been under debate in the House of Commons by a committee on the factories bill, a government measure dealing with this among many other problems of social reform. The announcement was made by Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary.

Referring to objections taken to proposals on this question previously made, Sir John said, "I am bound to say that on reflection I agree."

He went on to say that a new clause would be introduced by the Government to provide that after a certain period the figure of 48 hours as the maximum weekly working period for juveniles would be reduced to whatever figure might after inquiry be thought right.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M. P., urged that the Government in deciding the figure to be adopted should fix a limit which was really worth while, since it would be no more trouble to get employers to agree to a 40-hour week than to one of 42 or 44 hours.

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BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Nine-Man Cabinet Formed in Spain; Omits Caballero

VALENCIA, Spain, May 18 (AP)—Government Spain was composed today with the passing of a Cabinet crisis and formation of a new official body to guide its fight against the 10-month-old revolt.

The "win the war" Cabinet formed by Dr Juan Negrin, Moderate Socialist, included two other Moderate Socialists, two Communists, one Basque Nationalist and three Left Republicans.

Acceptance of the nine-man Cabinet, Spain's sixth wartime government, by President Manuel Azana, eased last night a tension that had grown since Francisco Largo Caballero, veteran leader of Spanish socialism, gave up the task of reorganizing his Ministry after his Cabinet resigned Saturday.

Dr. Negrin declared he would seek support of all elements opposed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, virtual dictator of the insurgents. Señor Largo Caballero, the former Premier, had been unable to gain that support.

Syndicalists in Opposition

The opposition of the two strong syndical organizations, C. N. T. (National Confederation of Labor) and U. G. T. (General Labor Union), still caused friction for the new regime. The U. G. T. was headed by Señor Largo Caballero.

The C. N. T. had held four posts in the Largo Caballero Cabinet but refused to participate in the new Government. Dr. Negrin had been Treasury Minister under Señor Largo Caballero.

Communists' and other demands for a co-ordination of all armed power for a "big push" against General Franco were met by consolidation of the Ministries of War, Navy and Air.

The National Defense portfolio went to Indalecio Prieto, Socialist, whose designation was welcomed generally by persons loyal to the Valencia regime. All agreed he had shown unusual talent in creating an efficient air force under Señor Largo Caballero—one of the main factors in the victories Government forces have achieved. He had been Señor Largo Caballero's Minister of Marine and Air.

Personnel of Ministries

The other Cabinet appointments are:

Foreign Affairs, Jose Giral Pereira, Left Republican.

Justice, Manuel Irujo, Basque Nationalist.

Interior, Julian Zugazagoita, Socialist.

Instruction and Health, José Hernandez, Communist.

Agriculture, Vicente Uribe, Communist.

Public Works and Communications, Bernardo Giner de los Rios, Union Republican.

Labor and Social Assistance, Jaime Ayguade, Catalan Left Republican.

Dr. Negrin announced that the Ministries of Propaganda and State had been merged as were the Ministries of Industry and Finance. The number of portfolios was reduced from 19 to nine.

New Premier's Career

Foreign diplomats say that Premier Negrin is one of the strongest men in Spain.

Born in the Canary Islands, owned by Spain, he was educated in Germany at the Univerties of Berlin, Leipzig and Kiel. It was during his university days that he become a Socialist.

He left Germany at the start of the World War. In Spain he agined fame as a physician and taught medicine at the University of Madrid. He speaks English, French and German fluently.

Dr. Negrin served several terms in the Cortes before entering the Largo Cabaellero Cabinet last September as Treasury Minister. In that position he was in charge of the Carabineros, or carbine-carrying shock police.

The Valencia crisis overshadowed war activities except on the northern front, where the insurgents drove close to Bilbao's last defense lines.

With insurgent soldiers still clinging to the very edge of Madrid, little activity was reported there except for the nightly battles in University City, the northwestern section of Madrid. Members of a body of insurgents trapped there make regular sallies in efforts to get provisions.

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Women M. P.'s Join in Charge Of Unfairness in Pensions Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time in history, all nine women members of the British Parliament—Conservative, Liberal, Labor and Independent—have joined forces.

The occasion which has united them is the introduction into the House of Commons of the new Widows, Orphans and Old-Age Contributory Pensions bill, or, as it is familiarly called, the Blackcoated Workers' Pensions bill which, they say, contains provisions so obviously unfair to women contributors that, at all costs, they must be reconsidered.

Behind the nine women Members are ranged, of course, the organized women of the country. Protests against what has been described as a "climax of sex discrimination" have come from groups of professional and business women, from social workers, from teachers, from women grouped in insurance societies, from women housing estate managers, from women land workers, from women engaged in religious organization and in political organization.

They have all said that the time is long past when it is justifiable to discriminate, as the new bill does, between men and women in financial matters and that measures which attempt such discrimination are not merely unjust but out of relation to the facts of women's employment.

The point which has upset the nine Members and, with them, the women of the country in general, lies in the provision made in the bill whereby a man, if otherwise qualified, may become a voluntary contributor if his income at the time of entry into insurance does not exceed £400, of which not more than £200 may be unearned, but a woman may become a voluntary contributor only if her income does not exceed £250, of which not more than £125 may be unearned.

No reason for the differentiation has been given either in the explanatory memorandum prefixed to the bill or in the report of the Government's actuary, and the explanation proferred by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health—who introduced the measure—that "women would benefit as men's dependents" has been turned aside as possibly true, but in any case irrelevant.

The women point out that discrimination is obviously based on preconceptions in regard to themselves which have long since ceased to carry weight. Although their sex may, on an average, have fewer dependents than men—which is the main preconception behind the bill—this is held to be not universally true.

It has, they say, to be remembered that women's salaries are usually much lower than those of men, while a woman is often expected to contribute substantially to the support of her parents or other relatives—a fact which precludes any possibility of adequate saving.

Federal Courses Teach 700,000 To Read and Write

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—FERA and WPA classes have reduced illiteracy in the United States by at least one-sixth in the past four years, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator. He estimated that approximately 700,000 adults have been taught to read and write under the relief-education program. The 1930 census showed 4,250,000 adult illiterates in the nation.

A report on enrollment in literacy classes for March made by Dr. L. R. Alderman, director of WPA's education division, showed 241,048 men and women enrolled in 22,779 literacy classes with 5785 teachers engaged in their instruction. Texas led the rest of the states, with 18,561 enrolled. Pennsylvania was next in line with 17,607. New York City reported 17,999 enrolled.

Dr. Alderman estimated that the literacy program had cost the Government approximately $20,000,000 in the last four years but that annual wages of the people who had been taught to read and write had increased more than $100,000,000.

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Child Labor Law Adherents Spurred by Change in Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The retirement of Justic Willis Van Devanter from the United States Supreme Court gave new impetus today to a proposed federal child labor law.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, chairman of the Senate subcommittee holding hearings on bills of this kind, ventured the opinion that after President Roosevelt has filled Justice Van Devanter's place there will be more likelihood that a federal child labor law will be upheld.

The court declared the first law of this kind unconstitutional, but New Dealers have hoped since the minimum wage decision was reversed and the prison-made goods law upheld that the court would change its ruling.

At present opinion is sharply divided as to the type of child labor bill to be enacted. The Barkley bill, modeled after the original child labor law, today officially received the support of the U. S. Children's Bureau. Miss Katharine Lenroot, bureau chief, told the committee that the bill is "not in advance of what the public generally is ready to accept." It provides a 16-year age limit for children in manufacturing industries engaged in interstate commerce with an 18-year limit in hazardous occupations.

Miss Lenroot flatly turned down the Wheeler-Johnson bill, drawn up to comply with the prison-made goods decision. It would prohibit the shipment of goods on which children under 16 had worked into the sale of child-made goods. At the present time, Miss Lenroot said, only Missouri and Vermont states which have laws regulating have such laws. The New York Legislature has passed a law of this kind but it has not yet been signed by the Governor.

The Children's Bureau chief estimated that three-fourths of the children under 16 employed today are in non-manufacturing industries and could not be covered under the congressional power to regulate interstate commerce. Even the Barkley bill would protect a "comparatively small group of children," she declared.

Administrative lessons learned under the first federal child labor law were discussed with the committee by Mrs. Grace Abbott, former Children's Bureau chief who is now a professor at the University of Chicago.

Green Loss Heavy On Railroad Stock, Witness Testifies

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The late Col. Edward H. R. Green made vast sums of money but he took a loss of $1,267,000 on the sale of the Texas Midland Railroad in 1928. Testimony of the sale of the railroad was given today by Wilbur K. Potter, one-time business agent for the Colonel and for his mother, Mrs. Hetty Green, as hearings were resumed in the sharply-disputed contest over Col. Green's $70,000,000 will.

At a previous hearing, W. P. Allen, Terrell, Texas, banker, testified that Colonel Green once told him he did not know what he was going to do with the railroad since his mother never took a loss on anything.

William C. Cox, vice-president and secretary of the New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, testified today that when Colonel Green purchased stock in the company on two different occasions he gave his address as 7 West Ninetieth Street, New York, and 111 Broadway, New York, the latter the offices of the Green enterprises. Colonel Green was named a trustee of the company in 1914.

Mr. Potter testified that he always accompanied Mrs. Mathew Astor Wilks, Colonel Green's sister, when she went to the safety deposit box of the National Park branch of the Chase National Bank—where the will was found. Mr. Potter was asked if he knew the purpose of Colonel Green's annual spring visit to Texas. He said so far as he knew it was to look after the affairs of the Texas Midland Railroad. He also testified that the Colonel spent $162,000 to furnish "Round Hills," the Green estate at South Dartmouth, Mass.

Actors Perform for Honor of State

Studying Scripts in the Sun
Community Playhouse and School of the Drama at Pasadena, Calif.

Gilmor Brown's players make use of big-scale equipment in study and presentation of 'little theater' pieces — Summer festival looks to celebrating 'great Southwest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—The honorary title, "State Theater of California," bestowed by the Legislature in March, is being inscribed on a plaque for the patio of the Pasadena Community Playhouse. The official designation was voted by a joint resolution of the two legislative branches, and it came shortly after completion of a seven-floor addition, which enabled all activities to be quartered under one roof.

The playhouse represents a $600,000 investment in auditorium, stage, wardrobe, drama school, and properties; and its facilities have allowed an unusual number of first productions on a "little theater" plan. Gilmor Brown has been supervising director since the project was organized in 1917.

More than 400 larger and 300 smaller pieces have been presented. The "main stage" auditorium, completed in 1925, seats 832. The drama school has its own "laboratory theater," allowing independent practice and teaching. The anonymous gift by a Pasadenan of the $170,000 reinforced concrete addition provides instruction in radio acting, theater management, voice, make-up, fencing, eurhythmics, set design, costume design, and general stagecraft.

More than 150 men and women, mostly high school graduates, are enrolled in the drama school, which has produced many stage and screen stars of today. Tuitions, box-office receipts from the general public, and members of the Playhouse Association finance the enterprise.

The record of accomplishments includes presentations of "Cavalcade," Hendrik Ibsen cycle including the English premiere of "Love's Comedy," "Achilles Had a Heel" with Walter Hampden, and the 10 Shakespearean chronicle plays, given at a midsummer drama festival, in 1935.

A festival arranged this year for the seven weeks following June 28 will tell the "Story of the Great Southwest." Consecutive one-week bills will comprise "Montezuma," by Gerhart Hauptmann; "Miracle of the Swallows," the San Juan Capistrano Mission phenomenon chronicled by Ramon Romero; "Night Over Taos," on early nineteenth century New Mexico, written by Maxwell Anderson; "Juarez and Maximilian," by Franz Werfel; "The Girl of the Golden West," by David Belasco; "Rose of the Rancho," by Richard Walton Tully and David Belasco; and "Miner's Gold" by Agnes Peterson.

Articulators Enter the Arena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—It wasn't the spelling—it was the pronunciation—that sent 13 men and women experts of speech here either to victory or defeat at a recent "word bee" held under the auspices of the Good Speech Society of New York. It would have been easy enough to spell "awry" for example, but when it came to pronouncing it before a group of some of the best speech authorities, they hesitated and several of them slipped up.

The "bee" was held at Town Hall Club on Saturday with Dr. Walter L. Hervey, editor of The Spoken Word, as the judge. Only volunteers took part—eight women and five men. When the final count was taken, the score showed the women at the head with 17 marks to their credit and five against; the men with 15 correct and 7 incorrect.

For a while verbal gymnastics appeared to be their joy. Words like "megalocephalic," "tergiversation" "autotelic" came forth correctly with polished ease. Then came "flagitious," and one of the men participants succumbed. The women did no better with this word, so it was passed to the men a second time and this time the men covered themselves with honors. It was perfect.

But the race had just begun. Words such as "incorporeal" and "breadths" and "succinct" were easy. But "desuetude,' "desultory" and "polysyndeton" were hard, it proved. The judge's dictum to "enunciate clearly" and the presence of Webster's newest dictionary only augmented an embarrassing situation.

Dr. Letitia E. Raubechek, director of speech improvement in the public schools here, complimented the courageous contestants, however, and conceded that some of the words had been hard. She hoped it would stimulate teachers to look up words, the pronunciation of which they are not sure.

Two-Verdict Plan For Murder Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—Two verdicts would be given in each case by murder trial juries, under a plan proposed to the Sixth Pennsylvania Judicial Conference by Justice Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Justice Stern's proposal provides for a first verdict, which would be a plain declaration of guilt or innocence, and then—in the case of guilt—for a second verdict to determine the sentence to be imposed after the hearing of more evidence relating solely to the question of penalty.

An outline of the plan is being forwarded to the Legislature with the judges' endorsement, for possible inclusion in the revised criminal code of the Commonwealth.

Discussion of the new code was one of the features of the two-day conference.

Chief Justice John W. Kephart of the State Supreme Court, in mentioning criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States and "undue criticism of the courts here," pointed out that the State Supreme and Superior Courts in Pennsylvania are abreast of their work. Last year, he reported, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court handled 1320 cases and the Superior Courts 1172 cases.

"This has only been possible because of the hard work of the judges," he said.

Old Square-Rigger Returns From West Indies Cruise

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17 (AP)—The Joseph Conrad, one of the few square-rigged sailing ships still in service, if not the last, arrived here today from a West Indies expedition and discharged 17 cases of marine specimens for the National Museum at Washington.

The owner, G. Huntington Hartford, youthful heir to a chain store fortune, had as guests on the cruise: Dubose Heyward, author; Dr. Waldo L. Schmidt, of the National Museum; G. Robert Lunz Jr., of the Charleston Museum, and Miss Virginia French, sister-in-law of John Jacob Astor 3d. Mrs. Hartford also made the trip.

Mills Humming To Supply Demand For Woolen Goods

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 18—Those who have wondered where the millions upon millions of pounds of wool unloaded in Boston and other great ports—now averaging nearly 50,000,000 pounds a week—are going had their answer today. According to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. America is stocking up his wardrobe. Moreover, Mrs. America is buying new blankets, perhaps a suit for herself, trousers for junior, and a coat for sister.

All this results in a backlog of unfilled woolen goods orders in the United States running 40 per cent greater than the spring business of a year ago.

Not since 1923 has this important branch of the nation's textiles, with headquarters in Boston, seen so promising a display of activity in mills along the nation's fast-moving rivers, encouraged by a steady flow of customers in city shopping districts buying woolen products as fast as the mills can turn them out.

Four months ago, when mills seemed at bursting point, experts figured that the volume of business had reached its peak and would drop off during the customarily quiet months of March and April. But the usual easing of machine activity and retail buying did not come. And the Government rushed into the field at an opportune moment with orders for 7,500,000 yards of goods.

Gain in Unfilled Orders

As a result, the 138 firms reporting to the association today had unfilled orders for men's wear cloth amounting to 58,000,000 yards or nearly 50 per cent more than at this time a year ago.

Unfilled orders for auto fabrics and women's wear materials were also far ahead of the 1936 backlog. Even in the yarn division of the industry, ordinarily very quiet at this time of year, unfilled orders were much greater than last year and included over 1,000,000 pounds of French-spun yarns to be woven into cloths contracted for by the Federal Government.

Said the association today: "When indices of machinery activity are corrected to eliminate seasonal movement, it becomes apparent that the first quarter of 1937 was the most active three months since 1923, particularly in the worsted section with worsted spindles operating at 155 per cent and worsted combs at 170 per cent of the estimated normal."

Warehouses Empty

The layman might expect to have this picture of bustling activity carried right down to the warehouses. But the consumer demand for woolen materials has intercepted the woolen goods, causing them to by-pass the warehouses and go through directly to the retail stores as fast as they come out of the mills. Empty warehouses are the rule, although in some parts of the country, manufacturers' stocks on hand were the greatest reported since June, 1934.

Dealers likewise were unloading their shelves so rapidly that at the end of April their holdings were the smallest since the stock reports of June, 1934. More than one-half of the apparel wool stocks reported consisted of foreign wools which have been pouring into the nation's seaports at the fastest pace in the industry's history.

Wool-laden ships unloaded about 100,000,000 pounds of raw material on the country's wharves during January and February or more than 60 per cent greater than the wharves received in 1936 for the same months, the association reported. Special wools for apparel came from foreign countries at a pace 130 per cent above that of last year.

What has all this activity meant for employment and wages? Just this . . . for every 100 men hired a year ago, according to today's report there were 107 men on the job as of April 1 in the woolen and worsted mills.

Piscataqua River Bridge Discussed

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Members of a sub-committee of the Maine and New Hampshire congressional delegation discussed a proposed loan and grant for a new highway bridge over the Piscataqua River today with Ralph Dawson of the Public Works Administration.

After the conference, Senator Frederick Hale of Maine said he would notify the Maine Piscataqua Bridge Commission of the routine steps necessary in application for the proposed loan and grant. He expected, he said, the application would be filed for whatever funds might be later made available by Congress for PWA projects.

Others in the sub-committee are Senator Fred H. Brown and Representative B. Jenks of New Hampshire and Representative James C. Oliver of Maine.

They seek a loan of $1,842,000 and a grant of $1,507,090 to construct the bridge across the river from Portsmouth, N. H., to Kittery, Maine.

Recreation Development Urged As Safeguard Against Reaction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18—Community recreation activities constitute a safeguard against the rising tide of reaction and therefore it is important that citizens share in community sports, music, drama, the arts and the crafts and social affairs, "to make democracy an intimate and personal thing at a time when the democratic spirit is threatened from many sources," according to Victor K. Brown, chief of the recreation division of the Chicago Park District, speaking before the twenty-second National Recreation Congress at the Ambassador Hotel here today.

"People live their way into citizenship by being part of, and contributing to, the general current of community life," he said. "This is what is meant by the socializing value of recreation. But we have approached the enlisting of public support from the dreary angle of a job to be done and men do not do inspired work because they have to do it. They do it because they want to. The way to educate people into responsibility for volunteer recreation services is to say, 'Here is a chance to have a lot of fun.'"

Mr. Brown held that one of the most powerful motives for men and women to engage in civic activities is the wish to leave the world a better place than they found it. This urge, rather than social prestige, was what keeps alive the service clubs, community organizations and fraternal groups, he declared.

Ernest Hermann, dean of Sargent College of Physical Education, Harvard University, another speaker today, stressed the need of public workshops, which he declared were just as important as public libraries. Mr. Hermann saw modern home life with "no tasks, no space, no tools, nobody to imitate," and declared that much greater emphasis should be placed on "hand activities."

"Public workshops are needed for play and recreation and education in every school, on every playground, in every neighborhood building, for the young and for adults," he said. "They should be included in every community housing plan.

"The ordinary outdoor play facilities now in vogue are not enough. Some of this development has been good because it has stimulated outdoor sports; but workshops, gardens, tools and materials should be furnished to children rather than mechanical toys. The sand garden is better than the garden swing.

"Young children are naturally interested in simple physical tasks. They have great imitative powers. In a play way they would acquire many skills and accumulate creative talent in childhood if the stimulant, the space and the tools were available.

"My experience with men during the depression, when it was necessary to put them to work and to find work that would raise their morale, taught me that they lacked the ordinary physical skills for simple tasks. If they were strong and healthy, all we could do was to give them a shovel and wheelbarrow. Anything requiring manipulative skill was out of the question."

W. Russell Duncan, general director of community service in Boston, urged that playground, athletic, golf and dramatic activities and their leaders be kept out of the hands of city school departments. "Schools think in terms of measuring and standardizing," he said, "but people play in the spirit of freedom and a good time. The two conflict."

C. E. Brewer, Detroit municipal commissioner of recreation, came out strongly against cities charging fees for public recreation activities, holding that "the effort to make an activity pay changes its entire spirit from free public recreation and violates the principles on which public recreation is founded.

"A city has no moral right to say that only those citizens who have money can participate in or use its public grounds or buildings," he added.

Aubrey Williams of Washington, Assistant National Works Progress Administrator, one of the chief speakers last night, reviewed the progress made by recreation as a result of the work of the Works Progress Administration. He held that recreation could no longer be "a mere filling of idle time," but that "it must add to life, stand on its own feet and be for all people."

"During the last two years, good theaters, accessible museums and workshops, popular symphonies and concerts all have received a tremendous impetus," he said. "This was a change of great social significance, due largely to the four Works Progress Administration federal art projects.

"Now that we have helped bring about permanent recreation set-ups, we hope that much of this work will be taken over by the communities. Many already have done so. In fact, I am none too optimistic about the future of the Works Progress Administration recreation program. The forces against the movement are in the saddle. They think much of the program is a waste of time. Publicly supported recreation hangs on by a thin thread so far as the Works Progress Administration is concerned, and the National Youth Administration may vanish."

Franco-Soviet Pact at Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 18—In quest of a formula capable of reconciling the Franco-Soviet Pact with the proposed new Locarno Accord, Premier Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France conferred at length with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

At an official luncheon tendered to the Soviet official by M. Delbos, the French Government formally renewed its promise of a week ago that the Franco-Soviet pact will not be allowed to lapse, but at the same time sought some means of modifying the alliance so as to overcome Germany's aversion to entering a western security agreement.

France's pact of mutual assistance with Russia, it is pointed out in official circles here, was itself originally conceived as a sort of "Eastern Locarno" and Germany was invited to join it. Berlin, on the other hand, considers the Franco-Soviet pact a deliberate attempt to encircle Germany and refuses to enter the new Western Locarno arrangement so long as that pact persists.

Thus the Franco-Russian talks today constitute a key to further negotiations which will continue when M. Delbos goes to Brussels Thursday. France's Premier and Foreign Minister, therefore, are endeavoring to evolve with Mr. Litvinoff of the Soviet some form of agreement which will lessen Herr Hitler's repulsion to the Franco-Soviet pact sufficiently to allow these Locarno talks to proceed.

Such a formula is made doubly difficult to find by Russia's desire to have the pact re-enforced by general staff contacts with France.

Playgrounds Board Urged for New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—William F. Brunner, president of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, has before him today recommendations by Herman E. Cooper, attorney for the Playground Directors' Association, urging that a new city department be set up to supervise playgrounds.

Mr. Cooper holds that the field of recreation is expanding so rapidly that the park department was unable to devote the proper attention to this recreational activity.

"Such a separate city department could initiate and develop a constructive program of a lasting nature as an essential function of municipal government," he said.

Mr. Cooper's recommendations followed a dispute late last week between Robert Moses, park commissioner and Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local works progress administrator, over the playgrounds, as a result of which they were locked on orders by Mr. Moses. Intervention by Mayor LaGuardia followed, with the result that the mayor ordered the police to reopen the playgrounds, which they did.

Fundy's Sardines 'Build' Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACK'S HARBOUR, N. B., May 18—Governmental, political, economic and social problems are matters of little concern to this small community situated on the southern shore of New Brunswick—that is, of little concern as long as the tides of the Bay of Fundy continue to wash into Black's Harbour's weirs those little fish called sardines.

For the last 15 years, these kindly, easy-going fisher folk have not had to bother about such "trivial" things as unemployment, taxes, social security, and the like. Their chief concern has been first to catch and then to can the sardines.

Half a century or so ago two Irishmen, Lewis and Patrick Connors, started fishing. They sold their catch to a small town some distance away where fish canning factories were in operation. One day they decided to establish a fish-canning factory on their own shore, which then consisted of a few fishermen's dwellings.

This was the start of the town of Black's Harbour. Today it has grown to a thriving community of 1000 persons and is the home of the Canadian sardine industry with one of world's largest sardine plants. The output of this plant is shipped to more than 100 countries.

In 1922 the Connors Brothers had the desire to retire. The plant was taken over by a new group, whose purpose was to build up a prosperous community. Depressions could come and go as far as the outside world was concerned, but the industry at Black's Harbour would remain the same, supplying employment to all those in their immediate vicinity who were willing to work. Employed in this plant today are more than 500 persons.

One of the unusual features of the community is that the entire village, with the exception of a few houses, is owned by the Connors Bros., Limited.

The industry is self-contained in this way, as only the materials which are impossible to manufacture in the town are brought in from the outside, such as oil and tinplate.

Besides the great sardine plant, the town contains a large factory for the manufacture of cans, also a large lumber mill where more than 500,000 boxes are made annually, in addition to taking care of all local lumber needs. During the winter months from 75 to 100 men are kept busy cutting lumber on near-by lands owned by the company to supply the mill.

There are two large fish-meal plants which have been established in recent years, also a plant to take care of the fish scales and other by-products. An up-to-date laboratory was built and equipped when the outside world was having its so-called depression. This was established for intensive research in connection with new and better uses for sea products and more attractive ways of preserving and presenting fish foods to the public.

Black's Harbour has a municipal parish form of government. The village is well equipped with electricity, water, fire protection, all provided by the company.

Public Hearing Asked For Labor Board Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—An appeal to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to grant a public hearing on the Doyle-Neustein bill passed by the 1937 Legislature to establish a state labor relations board was issued by Lewis R. Gwyn, chairman of the special committee on industrial problems and relations of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State today. Mr. Gwyn stressed views of the chamber that any legislation of this kind "should impose equal responsibility upon employees as well as employers."

"Only by such means can industrial peace be achieved," he added.

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Steel Firms Threaten Shutdown

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

Cleveland, Ohio: The Republic Steel Corporation, in a statement today, said its plants would be shut and kept shut "until civil authorities clear the streets" in the event picketing made it impossible for employees to reach their jobs. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee has threatened a strike against the company if it does not sign a bargaining contract.

Spokesmen for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, against which Committee for Industrial Organization officials also have threatened a strike, said the same course would be followed.

"As near as we can tell," the Republic statement said, "our men want to work and we want them to work. However, if outsiders blockade streets so our men are unable to come to work we will shut down and stay down until civil authorities clear the streets and make it possible for our men to return peacefully and without intimidation." Together the corporations employ 78,000 workers.

New York: The Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor drew battle lines in the rapid transit field today for the first tussle in a fight to dominate 2,000,000 workers in Greater New York.

Soon after Allan S. Haywood, formerly of Peoria, Ill., opened a twelfth C. I. O. regional office with intention to start an organization drive among transportation and utility employees, federation leaders announced Edward McMorrow, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, would arrive directly to combat the C. I. O. campaign.

Detroit, Mich.: First detailed announcements of the United Automobile Workers' drive to unionize the Ford Motor Company named Richard T. Frankensteen as campaign leader and disclosed a plan for secret membership lists to "protect" workers.

Detroit, Mich.: The U. A. W. A. charged through one of its officers that a unit of General Motors Corporation had violated the agreement that ended a six weeks' strike last February. Homer Martin, president, said the union would demand that the Ternstedt division of General Motors withdraw recognition given a shop committee formed by the American Labor League, independent union.

Ternstedt officials said the U. A. W. A. had not established itself as representing the majority of Ternstedt workers.

One union spokesman said "steady plugging all summer" appeared probable.

Hollywood, Calif.: An automobile was overturned and fist fights ensued today as 300 striking movie craftsmen returned to work. They were members of the culinary workers and the camera machinists crafts, two of the 11 crafts that walked out on the strike call, April 30. The central strike committee of the Federated Motion Picture Crafts, sponsor of the walkout, said 5000 craftsmen and laborers still are on strike.

Los Angeles, Calif.: Plans to picket "every theater in the Chicago area this week" were made by striking film craftsmen today in their campaign for a nation-wide boycott. Effectiveness of picketing was shown, officials said, by pleas they received from southern California theater owners that marchers be withdrawn.

Detroit, Mich.: Agreement for negotiation of wage demands of maintenance workers ended a four-hour strike that closed the Meldrum plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Emil Mazey, United Automobile Workers organizer, told strikers that "sporadic strikes of this sort absolutely must stop." A union agreement with the company recently banned all strikes for a year.

Mexico, D. F.: The Mexican oil industry, threatened for months by a strike, offered its 18,000 workers wage increases totaling $2,000,000 a year.

Windsor, Ont.: Premier Hepburn pleaded with Ontario workers to give the new labor and industry board a chance to work out settlement of disputes. In a service club address, the Premier asked workers not to blindly follow ill advice of persons from another country. Referring to the activities of the C. I. O., the Premier said the letters should be reversed to read O. I. C.—Order in Canada.

Alcoa, Tenn.: Fred Wetmore, president of the Aluminum Workers' Union at the Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America, announced that 3000 employees in the company's fabricating plant would strike tonight. He said the union was seeking elimination of an 18 cents an hour wage differential between the company's Alcoa and New Kensington (Penna.) plants.

Retailers and Sweatshops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18—Both "sweatshop factories" and retail stores which sell their products will be picketed hereafter as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union continues its drive for complete unionization of its industry, following recommendations by a committee headed by Samuel Otto of Philadelphia and voted by unanimous acclamation, just before the twenty-third convention closed here Saturday.

The closing reports also cast a new light on this unit of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with its quarter million members, through the frank declaration that organized labor has become "big business," rating in the millions of dollars.

"The time has arrived," Mr. Otto's committee announced, "to call to the attention of the retailers that part they play in encouraging and perpetuating the sweatshop.

Work of Union Cited

"Our union has done everything in its power, with the assistance of socially-minded men and women in every community where we function, to raise the economic level of the women's garment workers. The increased wages resulting from our activities have directly benefitted those communities where our members live, and thus benefit also the retailers there.

"Yet some of these retailers, through short-sighted greed for extra profit, seek out and purchase the products of non-union shops, thus encouraging and supporting their exploitation of their workers and of their communities.

"Our union calls upon these retailers to withdraw their support from the sweatshop by ceasing to buy from non-union shops. We recommend also that where the workers in a garment plant finally revolt against exploitation and strike, our union put a picket line in front of stores which buy the product of such a plant.

"Thus the customers of the stores may know where the responsibility lies for encouraging and perpetuating the sweatshop.

"This is an appeal from the women workers of the garment industry to the women customers of America to support this campaign for raising working standards of the women workers."

The committee on finance reported that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today was in the so-called "millionaire class," adding that "each union book issued to a member is like a gilt-edged bond, backed by all the financial resources of the union."

"The receipts of all locals and joint boards from all sources during 1935 amounted to $5,441,746.06—about $21,000 a day, or $3000 a working hour, or $50 a minute," it says, "and it must be remembered that the overwhelming majority of our members pay their dues not on the check-off system, where good standing is automatic, but by direct individual payments. The percentage of regularity in the past three years has reached between 80 and 90 per cent, despite the fact that our trades are highly seasonal.

"In recent years, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given $322,522.36 to humane activities in addition to $100,000 for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee."

Special Assessment Valid

The delegates voted to assess all their members $1 a year to "aid and assist other unions and those sections of the labor and liberal movements which apply for help from them."

They voted also that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union join in establishing a labor college where unionists may be trained for service in the labor movement.

Reports of growth of the international union throughout the United States told of "scores of new firms signed up in Philadelphia, development of the Milwaukee market into a closed shop city in a few years and a collective agreement in Cleveland."

The salary of David Dubinsky, leader of the international union, who came from Russia 28 years ago and started as a cutter in a New York garment shop, was raised from its present $7500 to $10,000 a year. A similar increase was offered Mr. Dubinsky at the last convention three years ago, but he refused it.

Telegraph Rates At Night Are Cut; In Effect June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Substantial reductions in night telegram rates have been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, and will take effect June 1, it was announced here by Postal Telegraph and Western Union.

The new rate structure establishes a base rate of 25 words for the same or less fee than the present 10-word night message. The present 10 and 50-word night letters are eliminated by the new 25-word night letter. And the base rate is reduced to 50 cents between the two most widely separated points in the United States.

For instance, the present rate for 25 words, sent as a night message between New York and San Francisco, is 96 cents and the 50-word night letter is $1.20; the new 25-word base rate is 50 cents. Similar reductions will result between all points.

Methodists Favor Changes in Court, Oppose Sit-Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is on record today by a vote of 92 to 57 against even cautious approval of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization and the sit-down strike. On the other hand, the conference, representative of what is generally regarded in clerical and lay quarters as one of the most liberal denominations in the country, favors President Roosevelt's recommendations for changes in the federal judiciary and a broad social legislation program.

The questions came before the conference just before the close of its six-day session here yesterday, when the report of the social service division came up for action. With regard to the Lewis labor group, the report said:

"Without endorsing all actions of the Committee for Industrial Organization, he would point out that craft unions have failed to organize the mass of American workers in the past 40 years. Huge industries—steel, automobile, rubber and public utilities—have found employers sufficiently organized, but workers unorganized. We believe industrial democracy can be effected by organization within industries.

Endorsement Withheld

The conference refused to endorse this statement of policy.

The section of the report on the sit-down strike, which the conference also rejected, says in part, "We recommend that workers refrain from using this weapon for minor grievances and that it be used only when it expresses an overwhelming vote of the workers in an industry.

"While we recognize that sit-down strikes have violated property rights as interpreted in the past, we would respectfully urge that workers do have a moral right in investment of skill and life which is equal to the investors' money. We rejoice in the absence of violence and sabotage in most sit-down strikes. We consider it (the sit-down strike) much less objectionable on moral grounds than certain types of injunctions and the use of state troops and police which have prevented peaceful picketing in the past."

The conference adopted the portion of the report on the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act in which workers and employers were urged to co-operate in enforcement of the measure, especially in that section which establishes the right of 51 per cent or more of the workers to become representatives of their fellow workers.

Spying Condemned

"Discharge of workers for voting their convictions or joining a union should be made a major crime in a democracy," the report declared. The congress also adopted a section of the report which condemned industrial spies, armament and all forms of violence in industrial disputes.

The conference ratified the proposal to reunite the three branches of the denomination, which would merge the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church into one body, to be called the Methodist Church.

'Spinning' Tunnel For Flight Research Receives First Test

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., May 18 (AP)—A "free flight" wind tunnel which aviation engineers expect will clear up some mysteries of flying received its first demonstration today before 300 aeronautical engineers and designers at the annual research conference of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Previously, flight studies could be made only with a full-scale airplane in the air by attaching a small-scale model by its nose or wheels in a wind tunnel. The new tunnel will enable scientists to test the designs and performance of advanced types of airplanes a year or more in advance of the building of the planes themselves. It makes possible unrestrained flight of a small model.

The committee disclosed new findings from its study of the spinning of airplanes in a vertical "free-spinning" tunnel. In this device, Dr. George W. Lewis explained, models of airplanes are launched into an upward-moving column of air and their stability and powers of recovering from spins are accurately determined. A new type of cowling or covering for airplane engines has also been developed, he added.

A. F. of L. Launches Counterattack On C. I. O. Textile Unions in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 18—The American Federation of Labor has launched a counter-offensive against organizing efforts of John L. Lewis in the textile industry in the South.

George L. Googe, southern representative of the A. F. of L., issued a statement recently, which included the following highlights:

1. Alleged leaders drawn for monetary considerations into the Committee for Industrial Organization are but fronts for the real leaders.

2. Real behind-the-scene leaders "are being aided and abetted by all elements in communistic organizations in America, who, in turn, are being directed from Moscow."

3. New textile unions will be organized with no connection with the United Textile Workers of America and chartered directly by the A. F. of L. When enough of these chartered textile unions are organized, a convention will be called and a new organization will be established under supervision of the A. F. of L.

4. All state and central labor organizations will be purged and loyal members used to further the program.

"As soon as sufficient chartered textile unions have been organized and stabilized in the South," said Mr. Googe, "a southern convention will be called of representatives of these organizations and there will be established a new national organization under supervision of the A. F. of L.

He said the organization will have as an objective "the increased economic and social development of wage earners through improved working conditions, shorter hours, and higher wages, limited only to the extent the industry can reasonably bear."

"No hired Hessians will be imported from other sections of the United States or foreign countries," he continued, "or enticed by monetary considerations from other southern industries, trades or professions."

Work Done by CCC Boys

The CCC boys have strung nearly 50,000 miles of telephone wires, cleared 50,000 miles of fire breaks, and constructed 75,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads.

Factory Hours in Kitchen Goal of Domestic Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—The household maid, who for years toiled in obscurity, has stepped into the public eye and is receiving the attention of governments. Whether she lives in this country or in Europe, her working hours are being inspected in a move to give her the same consideration fellow workers receive in factories.

While girls who make hats, sew on buttons, and stitch labels are attaining shorter working days, the household worker still plods a continuous round from Monday to Monday cooking, answering the door, running to the garden, taking care of the children and hundreds of other tasks.

Need for better relationship between household worker and employer, and demand for shorter hours, more regulations and some guarantees of insurance and security legislation sought by other workers were urged in a civic forum sponsored by the Woman's City Club here recently.

The trend in this country, Canada, and some European countries is to dignify the position of the household employee, for women's organizations realize many girls are leaving housework to enter factories, where hours are shorter, it was brought out by Miss Elsabelle Goss.

Women's organizations have been studying this problem for some time and are sponsoring legislation in some states, it was reported.

The State of Washington has passed legislation setting a 60-hour week for household employees, it was reported by Mrs. Carlyle Morris of the Chicago Y. W. C. A. In Minnesota, a 44-hour bill for household employees met defeat and another measure has been introduced providing a nine-hour day, 48-hour week and a 90-day annual exemption for summer resort public housekeeping occupations.

A bill to regulate industrial homework is pending in Missouri, Mrs. Morris said. South Dakota tried to pass a 54-hour-week bill for household workers, but lost. Legislation in Pennsylvania also failed. In Illinois, a bill is in preparation requiring that household workers have 92 free hours a week which would result in 76 working hours, some of which are to be light hours when the maid is on call only and not actually working. Wisconsin has a minimum wage law requiring $4.25 a week for household workers.

To make household employment more attractive, training schools have been set up in 20 cities it was reported. Furthermore the National Committee on Household Employment has drawn up a typical voluntary agreement to be signed by employer and worker. This agreement covers such items as a private bedroom, adequate heat, definite time off during the week and other points.

In Canada, efforts have been made to raise the status of demestic service and improve conditions of domestic workers. Legislation is pending in Manitoba and similar action has been asked for by household organized houseworkers in Alberta, it was reported. Three provinces are promoting experimental training courses for domestic workers either directly or through departments of education and employment bureaus, it was reported.

In Norway, a central statistical office in the Government has undertaken an inquiry into domestic servants' wages, and a committee has been appointed to ascertain whether domestic employment can be regulated by law. In Sweden, a recent study revealed a shortage of skilled servants.

Mayor Tackles Hotel Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—Operators of 16 strikebound hotels charged coercion today as the result of a union vote including office employees in negotiations. Operators have objected to preferential hiring for clerks on the ground they handled confidential work and should not be under union control. Results of yesterday's voting showed 2616 strikers favorable to the inclusion and only 28 desiring their exclusion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—Mayor Angelo J. Rossi is striving to end the 18-day-old hotel strike which has tied up 16 hotels, and cost about $40,000 a day.

Strikers and hotel operators have remained adamant in demands and refusals to concede. Managers of the 16 hosteleries, while announcing that they recognized collective bargaining, maintain they should have the right to select their own help—particularly in the desk clerk and secretarial brackets.

The strike is now beginning to be felt in other parts of the city. Hotels have stopped buying large amounts of food, barbers, manicurists, and elevator operators, not strictly hotel employees, have been idle, and taxicab business has slumped.

It is reported hotel operators agreed to preferential hiring and an increased wage scale, but refused to grant a 40-hour week.

Guests Cook and Launder In Strike-Bound Hotels

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—Aromas of Monday wash day and "home cooking" filled vacant corridors of "luxury class" hotels today as 300 guests determinedly stuck to their pretentious quarters, ignoring a strike that ended the service to which they were accustomed. The "see-it-through-to-the-end" guests of 16 strike-crippled hotels were doing the washing and cooking.

Others scattered to more comfortable accommodations. But the 300 continued to grill bacon and chops over hot-plates, crisped toast in drawing rooms and dried laundry from windows that command some of the city's finest view.

Prison Reforms for Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Prison-made goods will no longer be shipped into Oklahoma; nor will any convict or prison-made articles be sold at open market within the State. The Legislature in recent session passed what Lea M. Nichols, chairman of the State Boards of Affairs, calls "One of the most desirable bills of its kind ever introduced in the Legislature," establishing this ban.

The act is patterned after the recommendations made by President Roosevelt in the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, which carries out the plan of the original NRA in regard to convict labor and has the endorsement of the State Labor Federation.

An appropriation is made in the bill "to establish and operate diversified industries within the various penal and eleemosynary institutions of the State," and to pay the prison workers a modest sum. A canning plant will be established and additional sewing room equipment provided. Mr. Nichols considers this a highly beneficial measure in that it will provide greater facilities for teaching trades and crafts to the prisoners. There is to be a brick kiln, a saw mill; a mattress factory and a shoe factory. Also a chemical laboratory for preparation of sanitary supplies. Furniture making and upholstering will be taught on a larger scale. Iron welding and soap making are taught. There is also an appropriation in the new law that provides for higher scholastic education than heretofore, and financing is furnished for correspondence courses.

Mr. Nichols states that he has found by experience that reform is effected by changing the prisoners' outlook. "Their thought must be occupied with some constructive subject," he says. "We have found by experiment and investigation that crime is committed by those mentally ill. Education along uplifting and spiritual lines will bring about a changed order of prison deportment and result in fewer repeat terms."

Social Science Scholarships Are Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The award of 83 scholarships for research in the United States, Canada, and several foreign countries was announced by the Social Science Research Council here yesterday. The grants were valued at more than $100,000. A special fund has been set aside to encourage researches by southern scholars, seven of whom are to be assisted this year.

Thirteen of the awards, with basic stipends of $1800 to $2500, in addition to which will go traveling expenses, were made to men and women under 35 years of age, who have a Ph. D. degree or its equivalent. Twenty, with $1800 each and traveling allowances, were made to students under 30 years old who have completed all requirements for the Ph. D. degree save the thesis.

The 50 remaining awards are grants-in-aid not exceeding $1000 each and designed to assist mature scholars in the completion of research projects already well under way.

Santa Fe Diesel Breaks Chicago-Coast Record

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP) — The Santa Fe Railroad claimed a rail speed record for the Los Angeles-Chicago run today when its "Super-Chief," new diesel powered streamliner, arrived after an elapsed time of 36 hours and 49 minutes. The previous record was 38 hours and 49 minutes.

Original Draft Of Constitution Put on Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 — A lamplighter in colonial costume made the rounds of Independence Square as darkness fell on May 13, touching off not only the antique lanterns of the square but also the all-summer celebration of the Constitution's 150th birthday.

The same evening three armored cars and a score of policemen appeared at the door of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to convey the original draft of the document to Independence Hall for exhibition there in connection with the ceremonies. This draft, by James Wilson, had two policemen and two firemen constantly on guard over it.

One of its interesting features is that it shows that the framers of the Constitution first planned to name the new nation "The United People and States of America."

Insured for $500,000

The Historical Society, before permitting the draft to go out of their custody, insured it for $500,000 against theft or fire.

It is the first time it has been taken out of the society's archives for exhibition elsewhere.

As part of the ceremonies in Independence Hall on May 14, the official opening date of the Sesqui-Centennial Constitution Celebration, the draft was placed by 39 Philadelphia public school teachers dressed to represent the delegates to the Constitution Convention, on the desk where it was signed.

The draft will be brought back once more from the Historical Society's vaults for a second display in Independence Hall from July 1 to 5.

Mayor's Proclamation

On the same evening that the lamplighter was making his rounds and the draft of the Constitution was being moved to Independence Square, Mayor S. Davis Wilson issued a formal proclamation which was tacked to the doors of Independence Hall.

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Decorative Arts Obtain Place Of High Honor at Exposition

By René Chavance
(Leading French Authority on Interior Decoration)

PARIS—If an exhibition of this sort, whose primary aim is the development of exchanges of all kinds between the nations, can be said to have a new or particularly outstanding characteristic, then one might say of the Paris International Exposition of 1937 that it is marked by the importance of its educational role. Education, social work and youth movements on the one hand, and on the other intellectual questions, natural science, literature, the theater, music, and their diffusion by all modern methods, occupy a prominent place.

France, however, owed it to herself to give first place to that which typifies the mark of her genius. Of the 15 groups in the general classification, seven are devoted to architecture, the plastic arts and the art industries. If to these be added the sections which deal with the de luxe book industry, bookbinding and illustration, they amount to one half of the whole exhibition.

It must, moreover, be noted that "oeuvres d'art" are to be found everywhere in the form of monuments, some of which, like the new Trocadéro and the Palais des Musées, are permanent; in the form of decorative paintings and statuary; in striking collections such as the ensemble constituted by the retrospective exhibition of French art housed in one of these museums, and other interesting exhibitions of the works of contemporary architects, painters, engravers and sculptors.

But the industrial arts are more specially destined to retain the attention of the public. They have, therefore, been grouped together so as to facilitate their inspection by visitors.

The Centre des Métiers, or Crafts Center, occupies a large area along the edge of the Seine, on the Quai d'Orsay, on the site of the old Mabilier National. All the elements which go to beautify and simplify living may be found there. Furniture and furnishings are placed side by side with wall coverings of all sorts: ceramics, painted wall paper and other hangings, materials, embroideries, laces, tapestries and carpets, glass panes and electric light fittings. These are located in a series of pavilions where private firms and the two national manufacturers of Sèvres and Gobelins, display their wares.

Beside them, dominating the banks of the Seine, other pavilions shelter the work of the jeweler and goldsmith, the couturier and the milliner. A little further along, the bronzes and wrought-iron masterpieces may be found. One might, therefore, say that in the very heart of the exposition there is a privileged city containing the most beautiful results of the marriage of art and technique.

Is it necessary to mention that the ingenuity of model creators has many surprises in store for the visitor? The problems raised by existing conditions have not been neglected, problems which are sometimes austere and which bring into the reckoning contemporary needs, the utilization of modern materials and economic conditions. But the uncertainty of the last few years has only permitted the most ideal solutions, of which the boldest—conceived by youth—form what might be called an edifice of anticipation, the Pavilion of Modern Times.

Various Types of Domiciles

Yet practical realities have also given rise to concrete propositions. The Société des Artistes Décorateurs has studied a series of programs on the agenda of its members which were given out to groups and carried out.

If this association offers for our inspection an apartment such as the most "exclusive" tastes of any age and profession might dream of, it also shows us the home of a doctor, a university club, a youth hostel, touristic, sport and ski centers, week-end houses for fishing and shooting.

Elsewhere, the Union of Modern Artists interprets similar themes. Its exhibitors have exercised their skill on all sorts of objects of everyday use which are executed with ingenuity and presented to the visitor in a kind of bazaar.

It would be wrong to conclude that because of these efforts at rationalization there is a lack of ease and freedom. On the contrary we seem to be witnessing a return to fantasy. Of course the taste for the well-balanced volumes, sober lines, and plain surfaces has not been lost. But now they are enlivened by a bit of decoration. This tendency manifests itself in architecture especially. Important compositions on canvas, frescoes, groups, statues, bas-reliefs adorn the palaces.

The Manufacture Nationale de Sèvres decorates its own pavilion sumptuously with large panels of "grès," and porcelain executed with consummate skill in its own ateliers after designs made by well-known artists. Because of the brilliancy of the coloring and the originality of the designs stained glass windows are enjoying a real renaissance.

Pictures to Adorn Walls

The same tendency is felt in interior decorations. Tired of their bareness, walls are welcoming pictures or are clothing themselves with paper of bright designs. Furniture, without abandoning the elegance of its simplicity, adorns itself cheerfully with light-colored materials covered with subtle designs. And the bibelot is king.

The fine French craftsmanship is shown to good advantage at the Exposition. Not only are the creative artisans, those great artists to whom credit must be given for real chef-d'oeuvres in ceramics, glass, precious metals, copper and wrought iron, given exhibition room in the national and municipal pavilions, but they are also to be seen at the Crafts Center. At the same time an effective and picturesque place has been given to the more modest but authentic descendants of the craftsmen of old France. A large annex is reserved for them near the Bois de Boulogne, between the Porte Dauphine and the Porte Maillot: the Centre Artisanal.

Around a monumental construction where their products are grouped, 22 little pavilions have been built among the trees, each devoted to a manual craft ranging from furniture to toys, from beaten copper to bookbinding. In each of these houses there is a workshop, and in this workshop a man is carrying on his craft in full view of the public.

Exhibits of the Provinces

So much for the Paris district. The French provinces also make their contribution. A careful survey has enabled the organizers of the Exposition to find the survivors of all the quaint craftsmen of France and they are numerous. The Regional Center, a large area above the Champs de Mars, grouping examples of different local architectures, shelters artisans who have come from their native villages, potters from the Sarthe, from the Berry, from Provence; embroiderers and wood carvers from Brittany, lace makers from the North and many others.

And the movement has also sped to overseas France where trained men are endeavoring to perpetuate and renovate native crafts. North Africa and its carpets and ceramics; French West Africa and its goldsmiths and weavers; Madagascar and its laces, toys and basket weaving; Indo-China with its silks and jewels, all are to be found at the Colonial Center on the Isle of Swans which resembles a fantastic ship moored in the middle of the Seine after a long voyage. And all these artisans may actually be seen at work. Thus the manual dexterity handed down intact from generation to generation preserves its highly prized refinements and its careful practice in spite of the development of the machine.

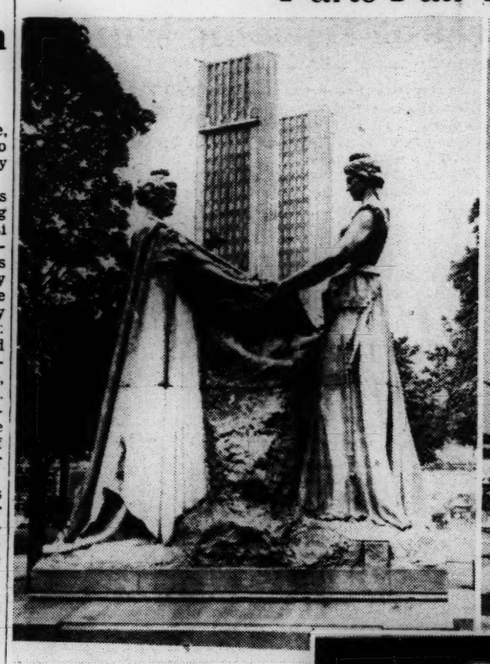
In "Living" Atmosphere

It is this demonstrative, one might say spectacular, side which constitutes the novel attraction of the Paris Exposition. No craft, no art, but is presented in a "living" atmosphere and in a "living" manner. Horticulture, the art of gardens, is represented by a multitude of flowering beds.

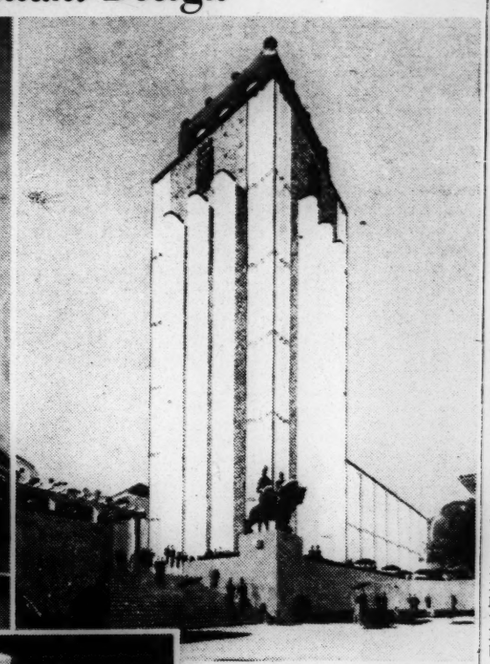
Music and the theater are exemplified by actors, singers, dancers and even by the little comedians of 23 international companies of puppet shows. Even the natural sciences will be applied and made to provide visions full of wonder and charm, and electricity in all its forms will not be forgotten, for its magic will beautify land and water fêtes with its fairylike glow.

In this apotheosis of modern progress, the flowers of human dexterity and sensitiveness still bud and bloom in the very midst of the stern geometry of the machine age.

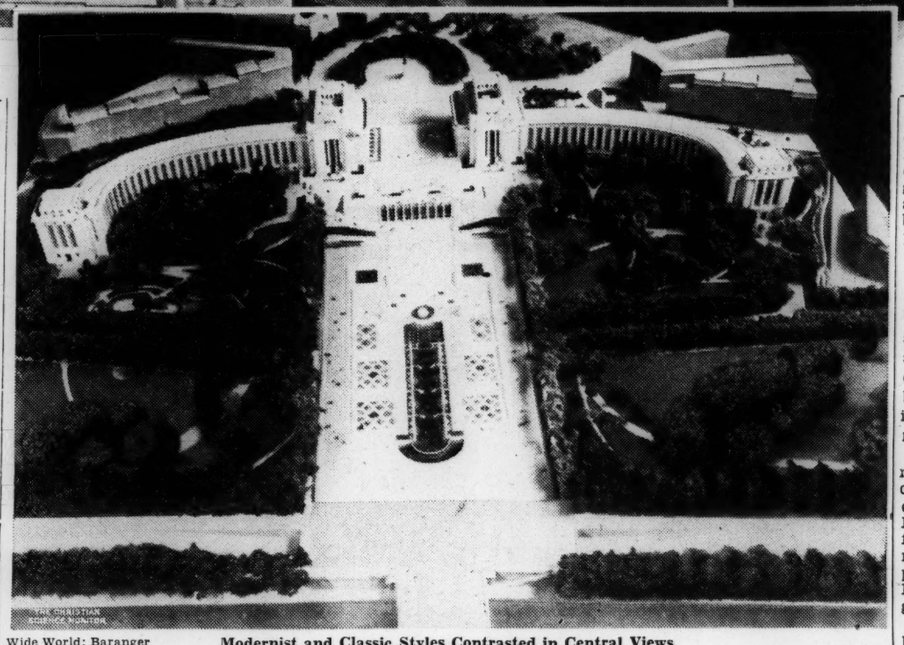
Paris Fair Reaches New Heights of Brilliant Design



The Monumental Gates
In the Foreground Are the Statues of France and Belgium



The Lyons Pavilion
One of the Many Interesting Units in the French Regional Center



Wide World; Baranger

Modernist and Classic Styles Contrasted in Central Views

The Upper Picture Shows the Pavilion of Aviation. The New Trocadero, the "High Spot" of the 1937 Exposition, Appears in the Lower View. Its Stately Columns on the Two Wings, the Central Towers and Fine Landscaping Make an Imposing Setting

Regional Center Offers Composite View of France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A colorful synthesis of every corner of France—from the sandy shores of Brittany to oak beamed Alsace, from flattest Flanders to Alpine Savoy, from silvery Biscay to azure Provence—constitutes one of the high lights of the 1937 exposition: the French regional center.

All the kaleidoscopic variety and charm of the many picturesque regions of France has been concentrated into a compact area just west of the Eiffel Tower, where the River Seine offers a curving shore line that is ideal for the Maritime Provinces.

Just by the side of the pavilion of the United States, the regional center begins with the group of buildings representing Normandy.

Like the ensemble of the regional center, the Normandy pavilion is by no means a mere amusement exhibit, but a representation or cross section of Normandy at work. It contains several sections. There is a grand entrance hall where the products and industries of the principal cities: Rouen, Le Havre, Caen, Cherbourg, Dieppe are exposed. Other buildings include a salon d'honneur, a modern Norman house, several exposition rooms, and a terraced restaurant.

Historical Decorative Motif

The decoration takes as its motif the history of the Province of Normandy. The dome over the grand hall of honor forms a concave hemisphere decorated with painted or luminous maps recalling the conquests and discoveries of the early Norman sailors and explorers.

The restaurant opens toward the river where a terrace leads down almost to the water's edge, forming an ideal place to lunch while enjoying the view of "the rest of France" stretched out along the Seine.

Normandy's nearest neighbor along the river is Brittany. The Breton pavilion is built on three levels. The upper level houses the various branches of Breton activity: art and literature, industry and commerce, agriculture and fisheries. The intermediate level is specially reserved to the famous Breton handicrafts such as embroidery, lace, pottery, furniture and basket weaving.

The lowest level, as in the case of Normandy, is almost at the water's edge. Here will be a restaurant specializing in those sea foods which make Brittany the "Cape Cod" of France.

Model of Urban Housing

An interesting feature of the Brittany group is a small apartment or flat which has been built and furnished as a model of urban housing. It consists only of a living room, a bedroom, nursery, bathroom and kitchen. The apartment is fitted out entirely with furniture and other products made in Brittany.

A typical fishing boat of Provence anchored in a miniature bay of the Riviera marks the "Marseilles-Provence regional group. Here on the quais of the Seine, authentic characters of the region—"Marius" and "Fanny"—sell shellfish, flowers, melons, oranges, gauffrettes or French waffles in a picturesque confusion of fish nets, buoys, anchors, ropes and sails. Under arcades running along the upper level of the quai, potters and basket weavers are busily at work in full view of the public.

The pavilion of Corsica strikes the most dramatic note of the regional center. Detached from the rest of the pavilions, it stands in the middle of the Seine and rises a sheer black rock above the river crowned with a chalk-white, red-roofed chapel. A group of equally white houses cluster at the foot of the cliff, while a sail boat floats at anchor in a miniature port.

Miniature Inn Displayed

The touristic industry occupies first place in the main building of the Corsican group. There is also a miniature inn or "auberge," and a little fisherman's hut at the foot of the rocks. Several artisans will be carrying on the curious local industries for which Corsica is famous.

Contrasting sharply with these maritime provinces is the pavilion of the "massif central." Here volcanic cinders replace the sand of Brittany, and high walls the graceful arcades of Provence. This is the region of famous French watering places: Vichy, Royat, Le Mont Dore. A front place is accordingly given to the thermal industry here.

Industry also plays an important part in the exhibit, which includes stands where may be seen the precious and semi-precious stones of Auvergne, the cutlery of Thiers, the preserved fruits of Clermont-Ferrand and other local products.

The valley of the Loire is the famous French château country, and the pavilion of this province, although essentially modern, succeeds in suggesting this fact. A large hall is devoted to a touristic information center including a picturesque panorama of the valley of the Loire with its numerous châteaux.

But the Loire is particularly important as the "kitchen garden" of France. Special prominence is accordingly given to the exhibits of agricultural products, particularly vegetables, fruits and flowers.

In an Alpine Garden

The pavilion of the province of Dauphiné is appropriately placed on the highest corner of the regional center, for the Dauphiné is the Alpine region of France. An Alpine garden is a feature of this exhibit. An effort has been made to assemble mountain plants and flowers of many varieties. The pavilion also includes a high, rocky platform from which one has an excellent view of the entire regional center.

Another mountainous region of France is that of the Pyrenees. This includes the Basque country, the famous Côte d'Argent, or silver coast. A miniature Basque village centers around a square, which is, in fact, a court for "pelote Basque," or handball. The other side of the pavilion, which is dominated by a tall, square tower, reproduces the essential lines of the little white fishermen's huts down near the Franco-Spanish frontier.

These are but a few of the many provinces represented in the regional center. Other colorful pavilions are those of Poitou, Limousin, Champagne, Roussillon, Bourgogne, Alsace, Lorraine and Lyons.

Flowers From Riviera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France—Flowers from the French Riviera are now shipped to all parts of Europe by special trains.

Middle of July Will See Fair In Full Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Scheduled to be formally inaugurated on May 24 and opened to the public the following day, May 25, the 1937 Exposition will in fact be only partly completed at that time.

Many of the pavilions are ready, but many more are still in process of construction. By the middle of June, most of the exhibits should be finished, but several, including the American pavilion, are not expected to be completed until July.

For the visitor who wants to wait until the fair is in full swing, therefore, it would be wiser to wait until July. Those who come earlier, however, will find much of great interest ready and awaiting their visit.

Special reduction on French railroads and other advantages are offered to tourists visiting the Paris Exposition. A "carte de Légitimation" should be obtained, before leaving for France, from any tourist bureau or ticket office. It is valid for 90 days (60 days for European countries) and costs 20 francs. It gives the tourist the right to the following:

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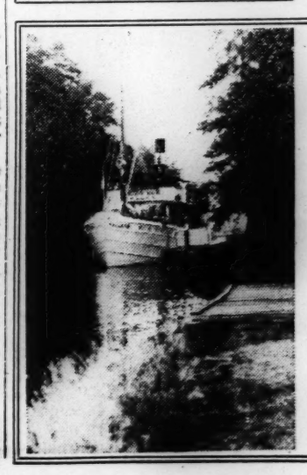

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Czech Artists Cling Closely to National Characteristics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—An important change in post-war Czech art has been the trend away from German centers such as Vienna and Munich toward the influences emanating from Paris, London and to a lesser extent, from Rome.

Increased interest also has been shown in the art of Yugoslavia and Roumania, while an orientation toward Moscow and Warsaw has been noticeable in a group of Moravian artists, the "Koliba."

The many Russian and Ukrainian artists, exiled from their own lands, who found a new home in Czechoslovakia, established a school of art here and at Zbraslav, near Prague. They have their own gallery. Their influence on artistic development has not been marked, for Czech art remains faithful to its traditional western orientation.

Native Sources of Themes

But this does not mean a slavish imitation of the ateliers of Paris. Czech artists, while conscious of the current European movements, reveal in their work definite national characteristics. They are rediscovering native sources of inspiration, finding a new expression of their relation to their own country despite their spiritual connection with the West.

This is especially true of the youthful genius of Slovakia, which formerly depended so much upon influences from Budapest. Slovak artists are not weighed down by the burden of an old cultural tradition. They have abandoned patriotic romanticism, which was the keynote of their pre-war phase.

Their work reflects current formulas and methods, but intimate relation to native material is a marked feature of their inspiration.

This was evident in the exhibition of Slovak and Ruthenian art arranged in Prague in February last. Although the show was mainly organized to make the Prague public acquainted with the work of the young Slovak generation it was combined with a retrospective exhibition of works by earlier painters, both Slovak and Czech, who derived their inspiration from Slovak background in order to stress the common source of inspiration.

Another Show Planned

This show will be shortly followed by an exhibition of earlier, particularly ecclesiastical, Slovak art to be held in the castle at Prague. It will present an unequaled chance of seeing Slovak art in its true proportions and in its relation to Bohemian art.

Czechoslovak art is fostered by a number of artists' clubs. In Prague there are seven important associations where plastic artists are organized, three at Brno and two at Bratislava. There are also a number of important provincial organizations. The South Bohemian artists have their rallying point at České Budějovice, the West Bohemian group at Plzeň. They have a more than provincial contribution to make to the development of Czechoslovak national art.

By their regular exhibitions in the capital they are in close and stimulating contact with the cultural hub and the enrichment they bring to all branches of Czech art is recognized.

Varied Forms of Painting

Painting occupies a high place among Czechoslovak arts. All phases, forms and features of post-war artistic development have gained footing in it, expressionism as well as primitivism and cubism, constructivism, poetism and surrealism. All these movements still survive.

Their representatives continue to believe in the importance of their own pet theories, though in other parts of the world they have long lost their appeal. The youngest generation is trying to find its way back to the realities of nature and life without preconceived ideas.

The modern school of Czechoslovak painting is above all firmly determined to concentrate again on actual painting. Color and technique are the chief concern of modern painters, mastery in execution being particularly valued.

Sculpture has been, on the whole, spared all fundamental revolutions and seems to be reverting to classical lines. Still seeking after a faithful expression of modern feeling, it wants more opportunities for development on a larger monumental scale.

Architectural Aesthetics

Architecture, too, is searching for a style of building that would serve its purpose best. In the choice of different building materials and their better application for ornamental aims new elements for modern aesthetics of architecture are constantly being sought after.

The brilliant band of artists of the middle generation remain for the time being the official representatives of artistic achievement: Max Švabinský with his extraordinary versatility of artistic interest, the cubist, E. Filla; the simple but effective colorist, V. Špála; the visionary, J. Zrzavý, in painting.

Sculpture is represented chiefly by Bohumil Kafka, a typical exponent of the modern classical-naturalistic school, who is now finishing a monumental column in memory of the Slovak hero Štefanik for the Danube embankment in Bratislava; and by Otakar Španiel, an excellent modeler, whose name is familiar from Czechoslovak coins and medals.

In architecture the modernist, J. Gočár, starting from cubism, embellished Bohemian towns with many a strikingly modern building, while among the Slovaks, D. Jurkovič gave the charming Moravian spa, Luhačovice, its unique stamp.

Numerous illustrated artistic periodicals (Volné směry, Dílo, Život, Veraikon) keep the public informed of current artistic output both at home and abroad.

It is hoped that the building of the great national art gallery in Prague, which is to be the focus of all Czechoslovak art and which has been delayed by the economic crisis, will be completed during the next few years.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Prague had a great art gallery, but its treasures were scattered abroad as spoils of war.

Timber Seasoned Quickly by Plan Of Czech Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Timber can be seasoned much more effectually and by a much simpler and less expensive method than by the processes at present employed. Such is the assertion of Dr. K. Srogl, a leading authority in the Czechoslovak Forestry Department. This expert has experimented for many years with the object of finding a means whereby the natural decay of timber can be prevented for a long period, and he has developed a procedure that promises success.

When the tree has reached maturity the forester has it stripped of its bark to the point where the trunk ceases to have commercial value. The foliage remains intact so that the tree continues to "breathe" for a long time and the assimilation process is not interrupted. On the other hand, the canals and ducts that bring moisture from the roots are deprived of the protection by the bark against light and warmth, with the result that in the course of time they shrivel and lose the power to keep up a supply of water to the foliage.

The leaves and pine needles can consequently no longer play their part, and the trunk, deprived of every species of natural nutriment, finally becomes as dry, through and through.

The first condition requisite for the increased durability of the timber is thus attained. The second condition is the elimination of the mobile organic matter in the wood tissue that serves as nutriment for fungi which are such a serious destructive factor.

The stripping of the bark from the trunk does more, however, than deprive the tree of its supply of sap. It puts an end also to the downward flow of the vital matter assimilated from the air by the foliage, and if the barking is done in the spring when the foliage is beginning to develop, that is, when no new nutriment has as yet been obtained from the air and the reserves from the previous year have been used up, the fungi wither away quickly.

On the completion of the two processes the tree has become a dry skeleton of lingo-cellulose, completely sterilized, ready to be felled and to be cut up at once for commercial use.

State Aid Granted To Hebrew Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — The Czechoslovak Government is prepared to grant state aid to the Hebrew schools in the Republic and also make grants from the state funds to the self-help and other social welfare institutions run by the Jewish community, according to a statement made recently by Premier Milan Hodža to representatives of the Jewish minority.

Throughout the Republic there are only seven elementary schools and one grammar school (Gymnasium) in which Hebrew is the language of instruction. These schools are to be found in Munkačevo, in Ruthenia. Hitherto they have been supported from private contributions, but now they will get state aid.

This new declaration of the Government, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is one of the most significant acts for the Jews in Czechoslovakia since the establishment of the Republic, comparable with the earlier official recognition of the separate entity, the Jewish nation, within the state. it is also hoped that as a result of the state control of the Hebrew schools, more of them will be erected in Ruthenia.

Study of English Proposed in All Of Czech Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—British and American visitors to this town are, as a rule, surprised by the growing number of English-speaking individuals among the educated classes. In Slovakia one frequently meets simple farmers who talk English with a strong American accent. Such knowledge coupled with a decided pro-American feeling is a permanent result of their temporary stay across the "pond."

In the high schools, however—with the exception of commercial colleges—English does not yet form a necessary part of the curriculum. The State Department of Education has not yet placed it on an equal footing with German or French. Taking the long view, one has little doubt that English will gradually assume the place which is its due.

If Czech children are still assiduously learning German at school for its practical usefulness in central Europe they are learning English in their off-hours for choice.

Parents are clamoring for the introduction of English in all schools, especially in Slovakia, which had a large emigration to the United States and is anxious to preserve the bonds of affection with Americans of Slovak descent. There can be little doubt that if their voice is heard the time is not distant when English will become a competitor both of German and French in all Czech high schools.

Many Are Self-Taught

So far most of the people who have a command of English are self-taught and they take every opportunity to improve their knowledge. English and American "talkies" have done much to arouse interest in the masses. English courses on the radio are popular and basic English, in spite of "high-brow" opposition, is being spread as a stepping-stone to ordinary English.

There are special institutes for the teaching of English in Prague and Brno on a strictly commercial basis which are doing good business. They employ native Englishmen. There is also a state-endowed English grammar school which has a high reputation.

English or Anglo-American clubs in all important towns are doing their best to stimulate interest in the Anglo-Saxon world. Prague has a flourishing American Institute with 511 members. Apart from spreading information about American cultural life it entertains foreign guests and takes care of students. It is also responsible for instructive publications on Czechoslovakia.

For this year a small book, "Facts About Democracy in Czechoslovakia," has been prepared. The British Society in Prague and the Anglo-American clubs in Brno and Bratislava arrange lectures by prominent British and American visitors.

First in Popular Favor

The Czechs are enthusiastic readers of English literature. From all foreign literature English and American letters come first in popular favor. The satistics of great public libraries and the number of books translated show this clearly.

For many years John Galsworthy has been at the top of the most widely read English writer, while from American writers Willa Cather, being specially patronized by former President Thomas G. Masaryk, has been acclaimed as the leading American literary artist.

An English visitor to Prague finds several bookshops with a stock of English books that may compare favorably with many an English provincial store. English books are sold in ever increasing quantities at such great bookselling firms as Orbis or Topič.

American influence has been beneficial in several practical respects. Immediately after the World War at the invitation of Dr. Alice Masaryk a social survey was undertaken by a group of American social workers. The American genius for organization has triumphed also in the establishment of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. centers.

Both organizations have become part and parcel of Czech life. They introduced new methods of educational recreation. Together with the English Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement they made summer camping very popular. The most Americanized place in Czechoslovakia is Zlin. Bata's ideas in establishing his model shoe factories were entirely American.

The friendly Czechslovakia has at last been discovered by Anglo-American tourists who are coming in steadily increasing number to the historical cities of Bohemia and to the restful mountain scenery of Slovakia.

Museum in Prague Traces History of Buttons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Waldes Museum in this city is one of the few of its kind to be found anywhere in the world—it tells the story of the development of the button or dress fastener.

This building is not the result of the mere whim of a collector, but an example of a manufacturer deeply interested in his own particular branch of service, endeavoring not only to show the public a history of the development of taste, but also to inculcate a pride in one's own calling.

At first sight, a button or dress fastening seems to offer little attraction to the historian or sociologist, while to the ordinary man it is so much a part of his daily surroundings that he is hardly aware of it at all. Yet every epoch has made its own contribution to the art of dress fastening.

It was with the idea of thoroughly understanding the historical development of his own line of manufacture that M. Henry Waldes, a well-known button and dress-fastening manufacturer of Prague, started more than 20 years ago to build up his special museum.

So carefully and thoroughly have his researches been conducted that specimens and facsimiles of almost everything which has had anything to do with the development of taste in dress, especially if bearing directly upon the problem of dress fastenings, have been collected here from all parts of the world.

An institution which was begun with specimens and models used in the factory nearby, has been so enlarged that it is today the largest of its kind in Europe. A walk through the ground floor of the museum is really a short journey through centuries in the history of taste, from the primitive stone-pin device used by neolithic man, to the utilitarian and ornamental forms of today.

In the eighteenth century, fancy had its freest play as far as buttons are concerned. The Wedgwood porcelain button, with its relief work of portrait and landscape, became popular on the continent of Europe as well as in England.

In the oriental section of the museum are Japanese, Chinese, Persian and Indian buttons, and clasps of elaborate carved jade, ivory and precious stones, which are valuable, not only as examples of the fantasy of the East to the smallest articles of dress, but also as works of art.

The folklorist will find ample material in the section devoted to peasant costumes, for here are to be found examples of the dresses and dress fastenings evolved during the ages by the peasant peoples of all parts of central, east and Balkan Europe.

On the second floor of the museum is an exhaustive library dealing with every phase of button making from earliest times, and a monthly magazine gives a list of the most recent additions. Pictures and prints of costumes and uniforms supplement the collection of originals. From these it is possible to reconstruct the old methods of button making.

The numerous processes of sawing, carving, drilling, turning on the wheel, pressing and polishing were carried out for many generations with the simplest of tools and machines, but even in those days the results obtained were both beautiful and lasting, as can be seen in the specimens in other parts of this museum.

France appears to have been the first state to grant a patent for button making. In July, 1791, a certain Olivier of Paris was given the right for 15 years to manufacture and sell buttons.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In this democratic country there is a remarkable number of springs (500 in all), the history concerning some of them goes far back into the centuries. Some of the most famous are:

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Schools—Colleges
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Routes of Youth Fellowship Across France

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Youth Hostels Of France Gaining

Present Network Is to Be Increased—May Spread to Colonies

By Marc Logé
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Barbizon, France

Down the high street of our village a troop of laughing young people came swinging along in the bright sunshine, hatless, with knapsacks slung over their shoulders. Very typical they are of the robust, healthy youth of modern France. They are all from 16 to 25 years of age, boys and girls marching side by side like true comrades. As they pass me singing lustily an old French tune with a lilt and a refrain to it, one of their number, falling a little behind the others, calls out to me, "Pardon, madame, but can you tell me how far we still are from Fontainebleau?" When I tell him nine kilometers, he adds with a laugh: "In that case we'll reach the Auberge de la Jeunesse in fine time to cook our lunch." And waving gaily, he strides off to overtake his companions.

As I watch the young people disappear into the near-by forest, I realize more vividly than ever before all that the vast organization of Auberges de la Jeunesse means to the youth of France. Until comparatively recently the week-end or summer exodus from the great cities was the privilege of persons of independent means, as both traveling and hotel accommodation were expensive. But of recent years, and especially since the Popular Front Government has come into power, great efforts have been made to provide the people with the possibility of enjoying the beauties of the French countryside and the joys of life in the open. A new generation of young people has sprung up, for whom camping, hiking, cycling and touring have no secrets, and to such as these the Auberges de la Jeunesse offer comfortable accommodation for a minimum of expense.

Some 400 Hostels In France

There exist in France two important organizations of Youth Hostels, which number some 400 in all. The old institution is the Ligue Française des Auberges de la Jeunesse, founded by M. Marc Sangnier, which is under the patronage of such widely different personalities as the Pastor Jezequel, Cardinal Verdier and the Grand Rabbi Levy. Membership in this league entitles one to admission to all youth hostels in European countries, with the exception of Italy, U. S. S. R. and Spain, which possess no hostels.

In 1933 some of the most important French associations approached M. Marc Sangnier with a view to uniting in one vast national organization all the youth hostels in France. After lengthy negotiations the plan fell through. It is hoped, indeed, expected, however, that the plan will eventually be realized. The same year, a second group of hostels was instituted by the Centre Laique des Auberges de la Jeunesse with the effective encouragement of such important organizations as the International University Club, the General Confederation of Labor, the French League of Teaching, the National Syndicate of Teachers and the Union of the Towns and Communes of France. The astounding progress made in three years shows the ready response the project has found among young people.

Astounding Progress

In 1933 the C. L. A. J. had only five "auberges," today it numbers over 250, and more are opening each month, thus responding to the wish of M. Léo Lagrange, the enterprising Minister for Leisure, who is credited with hoping to see 1000 hostels scattered throughout France, to enable "all young people to travel and thus amuse and instruct themselves."

The Auberges de la Jeunesse of the C. L. A. J. are distributed throughout the whole country in such a way as to allow tourists to visit in detail those different regions of France which present particular historic or scenic interest. Many have been so placed as to allow their guests to enjoy winter sports. Moreover, special maps have been drawn up for the use of inexperienced travelers who can thus plan their itineraries and know exactly in which village or town they will find an "auberge," as well as the distances separating their different halting places.

Aged 16 to 30 And of All Creeds

Without regard to nationality, creed or political opinions, young people of both sexes, from 16 to 30 years of age, are welcomed at the "auberges" of the C. L. A. J. on the presentation of their membership card. Membership also secures for its possessors many advantages at youth hostels of other countries. Children under 16 are also admitted, provided they travel in groups under the direction of a responsible person.

Arriving at the auberges, often after a long day's tramp, the young travelers find clean comfortable dormitories, one for the girls and one for the boys, with bathrooms or shower baths and a large cheerful living room, often provided with a radio set, a piano and books. For a very small sum (varying from 2 to 4 francs per night) they can sleep in good beds, provided with two blankets, but they are expected to bring their own sleeping bags. They may cook their own foods in a kitchen placed at their disposal for this purpose, or if they can afford it, by paying a very moderate fee to the innkeepers they can enjoy plentiful and well-prepared meals. Thus many students, workers, clerks and teachers, who might find it difficult, if not impossible, to pay the standard hotel prices can in the Auberges de la Jeunesse, enjoy comfortable, happy vacations.

The Père et Mère Aubergistes

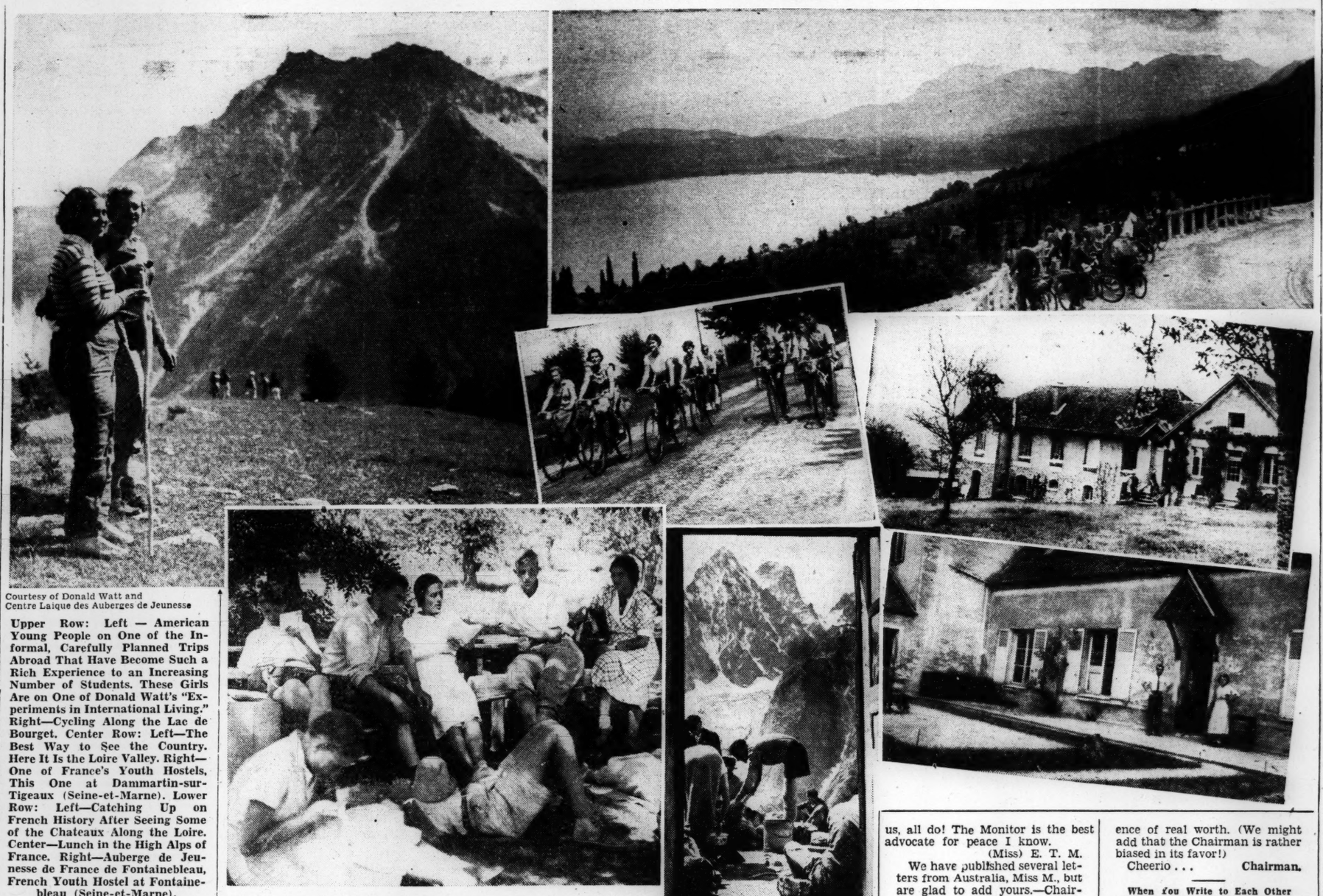
Great care is taken in the choice of the auberges managers, who are familiarly known as the "Père et Mère Aubergistes," and on whom depend a large measure of the success of the enterprise. They must be kind, understanding, jolly, good natured, but firm. They are responsible for the management of the hostel, and must see that the few simple rules imposed upon all guests are strictly respected and obeyed. They are authorized to expel any boy or girl who does not live up to the hostel standards of conduct or speech, and to confiscate his or her membership card. The guests understand that the credit of the auberge is in their hands, and that in consequence each must observe discipline in the interest of all. Visitors to the hostels are also expected to lighten as much as possible the tasks of the managers. Lights must be out by 10 p. m., and the dormitories must be in spick and span order by 10 a. m. each morning. The last guests to leave are requested to see that everything is left in perfect order for the newcomers who will succeed them.

Great stress is laid upon the importance of all guests. Mutual tolerance and courtesy are ideals of the hostels, and wholesome discussions and recreation are encouraged.

Spreading Auberges To French Colonies

Efforts are being made to extend the auberges to the neighboring colonies and protectorates of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. Recently the Committee France-Indo-Chine has been working toward opening a series of auberges in Indo-China with the idea of giving young Indo-Chinese greater facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of different parts of their beautiful country, and also of allowing those European members of the C. L. A. J., who have sufficient leisure, to visit Cochin-China, Annam, Cambodia, Laos and Tonkin, in a novel and economical way. Lastly, it is proposed that each year a corresponding number of young Indo-Chinese should visit France, using as headquarters during their stay in Paris, the Auberges de la Jeunesse of the Centre Laique. Thus one may shortly see modern youth hostels open their doors along the Bay of Along, or in the enchanted forests of Luang Prabang—and become meeting places where the youth of the West and East may grow to understand each other better.

It is hardly necessary to say that the heads of the Auberges de la Jeunesse movement are very hopeful of the contacts which will be established between young people of all classes, professions and nationalities. It is hoped that the great lesson of human solidarity and good fellowship will be learned during the long tramps through beautiful scenery or during the evening talks round the fireside in the common living room, and that the friendships thus formed between intellectual and manual workers, and between young citizens of different nations, may contribute materially to bringing about that peace which has been promised to men of good will.



Courtesy of Donald Watt and Centre Laique des Auberges de Jeunesse

Upper Row: Left — American Young People on One of the Informal, Carefully Planned Trips Abroad That Have Become Such a Rich Experience to an Increasing Number of Students. These Girls Are on One of Donald Watt's "Experiments in International Living." Right—Cycling Along the Lac de Bourget. Center Row: Left—The Best Way to See the Country. Here It Is the Loire Valley. Right—One of France's Youth Hostels, This One at Dammartin-sur-Tigeaux (Seine-et-Marne). Lower Row: Left—Catching Up on French History After Seeing Some of the Chateaux Along the Loire. Center—Lunch in the High Alps of France. Right—Auberge de Jeunesse de France de Fontainebleau, French Youth Hostel at Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne).

Parents Give Active Support

Their Co-operation Benefits Victoria's Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Melbourne, Victoria

An important development in the State School system of Victoria in recent years has been a definite move for closer co-operation between teachers and parents. This has manifested itself in the formation of two organizations—the School Committees and Mothers' Clubs—whose ramifications are State wide.

So successful, in fact, have the activities of these bodies been that each year they play a greater part in that section of the activities of the Education Department in which they specialize. Under an act passed by the State Parliament in 1928, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each of the 2700 State schools. The maximum number of members of each committee was fixed at seven, and in most cases the committee consists of that number. On that basis, therefore, there are at present nearly 18,900 parents, guardians and other adults who give a reasonable portion of their spare time to the improvement of school conditions so far as accommodation and allied matters are concerned.

Exercise General Oversight

Specifically, the duties of a committee are to exercise a general oversight over the school buildings and grounds, and when necessary to report to the Minister for Education on their condition; to carry out any necessary work referred to the committee in connection with maintenance or repair of buildings; and to use every endeavor to induce parents to send their children to school. This last-mentioned duty may seem paradoxical in a State where attendance at school is compulsory, but experience has shown that the judicious efforts of the School Committees prevent a number of prosecutions against parents for nonattendance of their children.

Each committee is allowed by the Government the nominal sum of £3 yearly, but by means of entertainments of various kinds funds have been raised since 1928 totaling many thousands of pounds.

Funds are spent in the erection of shelter pavilions in school grounds and for additional equipment. As a result, most of the schools possess vastly improved equipment, and the shelter pavilions have made conditions for the children much more comfortable in wet weather.

Mothers' Clubs At Work

Side by side with the School Committees is the system of Mothers' Clubs, which, unlike the committees, has no statutory basis. The clubs, as their name implies, consist of groups of mothers of school children. These are purely local bodies, formed on a voluntary basis and owing no legal duty to the Education Department, but co-operating closely with the School Committees. In addition, the Mothers' Clubs are particularly active in providing ways and means for the supply of soup and milk to children in industrial suburbs. Their work in this direction is altogether praiseworthy, and was greatly appreciated during Australia's financial depression. Like the committees, the Mothers' Clubs hold bazaars, concerts, fetes and other forms of entertainment to augment their funds.

The Victorian Federation of Mothers' Clubs was founded nearly 12 years ago by two women teachers. There are some 230 clubs affiliated with the federation, which has a membership of approximately 10,000 spread throughout the State. By its efforts over £100,000 has been raised for the benefit of State schools.

Through the efforts of the federation the State schools have become more happy, more helpful and more homelike places, according to the director of education. And this has been due largely to the way in which the mothers have ranked themselves alongside the teachers, and made the teachers feel that they have the support of the parents and the community.

Advancing to New Frontiers

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several of our "guests" have been waiting quite a while to speak to us—so today we give the entire meeting to them. These, as it happens, are from England and New South Wales.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

My husband and I have been enjoying the Youth Round Table for some time, and feel that we should like to make a contribution to it, and share some interesting experiences which we had last summer. We made our first trip to the Continent, a great adventure for us, as we had not been outside of England and Wales before—and spent 10 days in the Swiss Alps, which we found to be grand beyond all our expectations. We were also very charmed with the Swiss people, and greatly admired their systems of mountain railways, their beautiful handicrafts, and the solidly built little chalets and cattle-sheds clinging precariously to the mountain slopes.

A visit to other countries certainly does help to broaden one's outlook, and one particular thing which I feel I have gained is a clearer sense of what "Frontiers" mean. We spent one night at Strasbourg, on the Rhine, the frontier between France and Germany, and after duly showing our passports, were allowed to walk across the bridge, past a French sentry and a ready-for-use barbed wire barricade, into the German town of Kehl on the other bank. On the German side we had to declare all our money, and say how long we meant to stay, which was difficult as we knew no German, and the customs officer knew nothing else. What struck me most was the similarity of the two sides of the frontier, the same type of houses, similar looking people, out to enjoy the Sunday evening sunshine by the river, and in Kehl we saw a war memorial just like any English or French one might be. And yet people on either bank of that river are in fear of, and suspicious of the nation on the other bank. It made me realize more clearly than ever the folly and the barbarity of war, and it is comforting to see it as foolish, for I think for that reason if for none other, it will be outlawed from the earth.

We are looking forward now to more travels abroad, and are all the more interested in hearing about people of other lands. And some day, of course, we hope to visit America.

We have been very interested in reading the letter from Mrs. U. W., the Japanese lady. She and her husband are certainly doing a fine part in promoting international friendship and understanding. We and our friends are still very keen about the League of Nations, and I think there is a large body of opinion for it over here. We feel that it is the one good thing which came out of the peace treaties after the World War, the nations were at last ready to set before themselves a new and high ideal, and because they have not lived up to it very well yet, it does not mean that they cannot. Surely they can be ready and willing to learn from past mistakes, even as individuals do. We, Youth, can render the greatest service by refusing to give up the ideal, although we must be ready to detect the mistakes made by our own country as well as by others, and in this detection we can certainly be helped by our friends of other nations, and by our international friend, the Monitor. (Mrs.) C. J. W.

To the Other Side of the World
New South Wales

Dear Friends:

I am a keen reader of the Youth Round Table, and have watched for letters from the youth of Australia. Although we get the Monitor, in bundles, only once a fortnight, and then they are a month old, still I have hoped to see some letters from Australia.

I have thought many times of writing myself, but being "over thirty" would have to come as a guest; so sooner than see Australia out of it, I am writing to tell of some of the advantages and beauties of our country.

First and most important, we have to be grateful for not having had war on our land either civil or from outsiders. Our laws allow women the vote, and although those relating to women and children need changes—still they are fairer than in many other countries, and the working man's hours are shorter and conditions much more comfortable. We live under the rule of a sovereign that is loved and respected, and looked up to among other nations.

We are blessed with a sunny climate, mild winters, abundance of open spaces, clean beaches, bracing mountain air, and, except for isolated places, ample rainfall. There are many varieties of beautiful evergreen trees, over 500 varieties of Eucalyptus nearly all of which are native to Australia. Over 300 varieties of beautiful wattles, many pines, she-oaks, and other varieties of evergreen flowering trees and shrubs. Tree-lined rivers and creeks, many beautiful colored singing and whistling birds, and many rare animals and insects. So come and see us, all do! The Monitor is the best advocate for peace I know.

(Miss) E. T. M.

We have published several letters from Australia, Miss M., but are glad to add yours.—Chairman.

International Correspondence
Yorkshire, England

Dear Round-Tablers:

I have yet to experience the thrill of addressing so large and deep-thinking a circle as this "live" association consists of, and yet for many years have I valued the Monitor not only as a teacher and an inspirer, but for a little band of friendships made and kept through an earlier association with Mail Baggers.

This international circle has ever been, and still remains to me, one of the chief agents that has shaped and moulded my views to tune with those of my foreign brothers.

If a little company of folk, divided by seas, and natural barriers, can yet be held together closely by brotherhood and ties of right thinking, how much more could be accomplished if the circle were larger.

That is why I think and feel that the "Round Table" should not only be a central meeting place in spirit, but an organized means of putting into touch people of like ideals and cultures and thought, yet kept apart for want of facilities for introduction to one another because of geographical barriers.

Oh how I plead for international correspondence, for . . . I know its value and true worth. It is a Builder of Ideals. (Mr.) T. T.

If you Round Tablers between 18 and 30 think we have plenty of material from which to make up a "meeting," we hasten to inform you that although we have several speeches in hand most of them are reports from social clubs. We can use these kinds intermittently but do not wish to make up entire meetings of them, for if we did, the Round Table would then soon lose its character and simply become a series of other people's club reports. So how about sending us some good fodder for the next few meetings? It really has been a serious question more than ence whether or not we should leave out the Round Table. Want that? Space on the page should be used to the greatest advantage, so the Round Table needs to keep proving its presence of real worth. (We might add that the Chairman is rather biased in its favor!)

Cheerio . . . Chairman.

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Indians as Camp Counselors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo, N. Y.

On reservations of the Six Nations in various parts of New York, young Indian men and women are studying the ancient tribal lore, crafts and ceremonials of their people so that they may become teachers in summer camps.

In western New York, the classes are held in community centers of the Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora reservations. They occupy three hours of the day, and though attendance is entirely voluntary, teachers report that so far it has been 100 per cent perfect.

This is a state-wide project under the supervision of Louis R. Bruce Jr., a Mohawk Indian, and was launched as a part of the National Youth Administration program.

Classes are based on two kinds of training. Regular camp crafts, such as making baskets, tom-toms, ceremonial false faces, bows and arrows, peace pipes and equipment for such Indian games as lacrosse and snow snake, are taught in one section. In another section the students conduct their own research into racial legends, ancient chants, rituals, language and Indian medicine. There are also courses in first aid and the fundamentals of camp sanitation.

Edward Printup, a Seneca, is teaching the students the Indian sign language used by the plains Indians, who spoke various dialects and thus needed this common medium of expression.

This year there are 290 young men and women in the various classes. Already directors of private and public camps have applied for the services of some of them as camp counselors this summer. Of the 22 selected from the Onondaga reservation last year, 18 will return to the same camps. Before the camping season opens, the students will be given an examination by well-known camp authorities.

Movement Spreads in China

The People's Education Movement in China has celebrated its tenth anniversary this spring. The movement which was initiated in a village near Nanking has spread throughout the entire country and has made remarkable progress in combating illiteracy in China.—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

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Stevie

HE WAS delivering packages when I first saw him: a tall, substantial lad with thick wrists and clear eyes. We exchanged a few words only, that first day, but I did not quite forget him; I remember thinking that, had circumstances put him into college instead of into a ten-dollar job, he would have made some coach a good right tackle.

In a day or two he came again, stumbling over a corner of the ante-room bench and apologizing with a boyish grin.

I asked if he liked delivering packages. Not especially, he said. The best thing about it was the exercise. No, he had not been doing it long; two months only. It was the best job he could find. Yes, he had worked before; on a road-building job in Iowa during summer vacations. He hadn't figured out just what he wanted to do; something in business, though. Some work where he could know all that was going on.

THE OFFICE BOY here," I remarked, "gets to know everything that is going on."

He looked around the office appraisingly. "Yes?"

"And we need an office boy, as it happens."

"You mean you want me?"

"I'm pretty sure I do."

He flushed slightly. "Say, that would be fine. But—when?"

"Right away. Tomorrow morning."

HIS FACE LOST something. "I can't come tomorrow. I would have to give a week's notice."

A rare bird these days—a boy with a sense of responsibility. "We will hold the job for a week," I assured him.

The light came back to his features. "Fine. I'll be here. Thank you!" He turned to leave, collided heavily with a man entering, apologized and came back. "May I use the telephone?"

I ushered him to a vacant room and left him, but I heard him dial a number and speak his first excited words. "Hello, Mom!—"

DE LACEY CAME into my office a few minutes later, rubbing his shoulder. "Who," he asked, "is your vigorous friend?"

"I forgot to ask his name," I admitted, "but he's our new office boy."

"Um," said De Lacey. "Well, I've seen some good furniture made out of a rough log." He tossed a coin in the palm of his hand, and flipped it onto my desk. "I guess this nickel belongs to you. Your new boy left it beside the telephone."

WE SET HIM to doing the filing and it took him three quarters of the day—he read every letter before he let go of it. It must have been a dreary grind, because half the stuff was from the mechanical engineer and concerned such terms as radius of gyration and modulus of elasticity. There were salesmen's reports and copies of quotations; delivery inquiries and customers' complaints; reams of statistics from some Chamber of Commerce. He didn't understand any of it, that first day; but he read the next day's crop, and the next, and at the end of two weeks he had started marking the papers himself. He knew where they belonged, and he remembered where he had put them. He asked for the extra work, so we gave it to him.

He had from the first brought his lunch in a paper bag; after a time we found that he was bringing his supper, too. "Why?" I asked. "Won't they let you eat at home?"

He pointed to the shorthand text propped up against the milk bottle. "I'm going to night school," he explained. "So I eat supper at my desk. It gives me an extra hour."

"What do you want to be—a stenographer?"

"For a little while. Stenographers get to hear a lot of things."

"What time do you get home, after night school?"

"Ten-thirty."

"Two nights a week?"

"Three."

NIGHT SCHOOL RECESSED for the summer; the boy enjoyed idle evenings for a time, but the habit of work had taken hold of him. He borrowed a slide rule from someone in the office, took it home nights and learned how to use it. Thereafter, when he read engineers' reports, he checked figures with the rule.

When night school resumed in the fall, he came to work with thick notebooks; he was taking up accounting. "I think I'll like it," he said. "You get the inside of things there." His hours were longer; the home work was terrific, and he required time to grasp things. Watching him, at slack moments during the day, plodding through the exercises, one got the impression of deliberateness, but great thoroughness.

Occasionally he came to me with a problem, often he telephoned the auditor for guidance. He bought one share of stock in the company and asked permission to attend the annual stockholders' meeting: "You find out the inside of things, there."

ONE DAY NEWS came down from above: they wanted some young man to help in the accounting department, and there was just one choice—our office boy. He snapped at the offer.

There were still two weeks before he was to be transferred. "I am sorry to leave here," he said. "Everybody has been so good to me."

"Good to you? Why, you have been good to us. Everybody has pushed work onto you, because you were anxious to get it. Now we'll have to go to work again."

"Aw," he said, and flushed.

I looked at him appraisingly. "How old are you, now?"

"Twenty-one next September." He had grown in every way, during the three years we had had him. He had strength and assurance; he no longer stumbled over benches.

"Do you know what I hear?" he asked. There was a gleam in his blue eyes. "They're moving furniture around in the auditor's office." He let that sink in, and then added the important conclusion. "They're making a place for me."

YESTERDAY HE WAS transferred. He gave the stenographer a box of chocolates, cleaned out his desk, repapered the drawer. "I won't say goodbye," he said. "Just goodnight. Because you'll be hearing from me now and then."

I think he is right. I expect to hear a good deal from him.

JOHN F. HAYES

Man on a Bridge

UPWARD into the starry night
The town's pale towers take their flight.

A man upon this bridge below
May stand and watch the river flow.

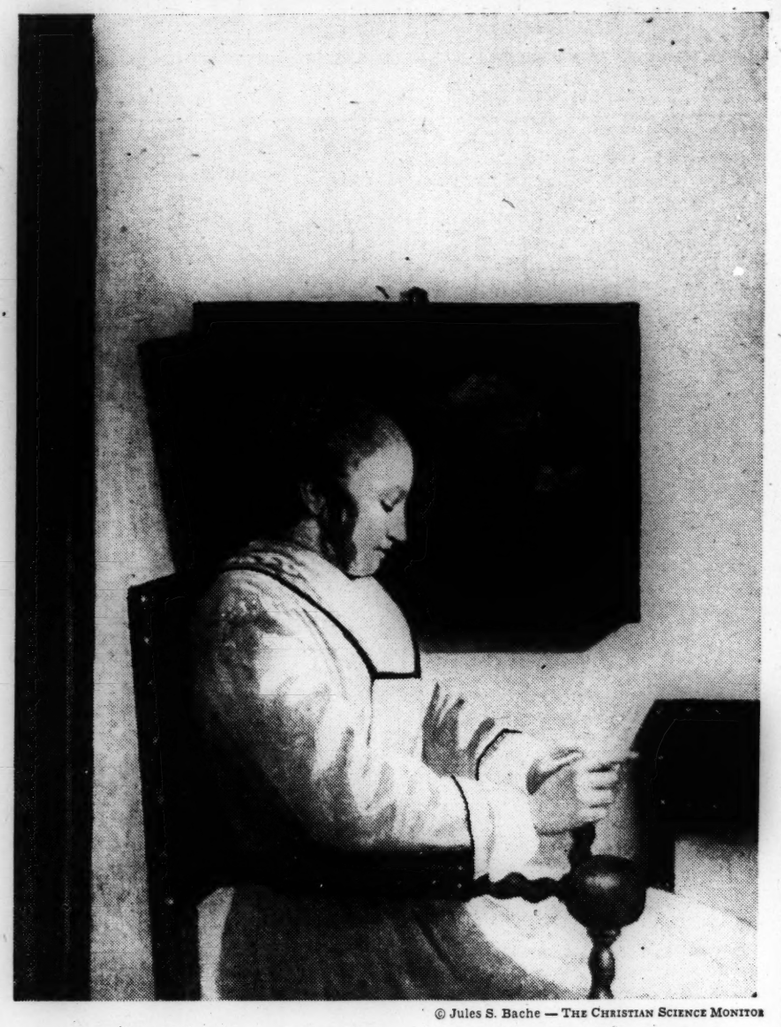
The city, frail and imminent,
Assails him with its discontent,

And flames and faces blowing by
Are a reiterated cry.

Where the dim water softly flows
His gaze for rest and refuge goes.

Aloof, and unconfused, and hid,
He stands, a shadow here amid
The city, imminent and bright,
Whose pallid towers lift like light
Into the blue and noiseless night.

—From "Boy in the Wind," by GEORGE DILLON. (New York: Viking.)



© Jules S. Bache — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG WOMAN READING, BY JAN VERMEER OF DELFT: *In the Bache Collection, New York*

JAN VERMEER (1632-1675) is honored as a great Dutch master of genre painting. He was one of a group of painters who seemed to delight in portraying domestic life in the Holland of their time, the local manners and practices and costumes. Other prominent genre painters were Gerard Ter Borch, Peter de Hooch and Jan Steen. It is not established that Vermeer studied with Rembrandt, but obviously he and his fellow genre painters differed from Rembrandt in their lack of a probing philosophical attitude. They were unaffected, direct and home-like, above all, Dutch.

"Young Woman Reading," included in the Bache Collection, is typical of Vermeer. It may be compared with "Young Woman Reading a Letter" in the Ryks Museum, Amsterdam; but the reader in this painting is seen at closer range, in full profile. She wears a gown of yellow, a color dear to Vermeer. It is edged with black which provides a strong lineal contrast. Light is everywhere, illuminating the face, brightening the costume and hands. Vermeer was fascinated with light, using it subtly to gain form, to indicate various textures, to convey the feeling of atmosphere. It is a pleasing, unaffected light, not given to violence of contrast, to erratic directions in the manner of baroque chiaroscuro. Light provides in Vermeer's pictures a magnificent visual experience, sensitive, delicate, and realistic. It is not a gleaming and warm light, but a cool silvery light which endows everything in its path with dignity and grace. Vermeer and his fellow artists of the genre may have painted commonplace themes, but they did not paint in a commonplace way.

D. A.

"Through the depths"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH many centuries have rolled by since the Psalms were written, the vitality of their message remains unimpaired. Their message is that of thought stayed on God under all circumstances. In time of trouble, the Psalmist looked to God alone for help (130:1): "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord." In time of triumph he gave God the entire glory (30:12): "O Lord my God, I will give thanks unto thee for ever.", Reviewing the mercies of God shown the Israelites, in the course of their journey from Egypt to the promised land, especially in their marvelous deliverance at the Red Sea, he summed up the whole in the simple words (106:9), "So he led them through the depths, as through the wilderness."

Sad incidents, as related in the newspapers almost daily, indicate that many people, even those living in a Christian land and having an abundance of Christian teaching, have not yet learned how to depend on God, do not yet rely upon His almighty power. So when a Red Sea experience becomes theirs, they seem overwhelmed. In everyday living they have proved the goodness of God; they have been guided through perplexities, and raised up from sickness. Their needs have been supplied. Time and time again, the hand of divine Love has been stretched out to help them, yet in a crisis, threatened by some unusual danger, they sometimes forget to look to the one deliverer and allow themselves to be controlled by fear.

To such as these, Christian Science shows the way of intelligent, undeviating reliance upon the might of Spirit, which enables them to prove that He always supports, saves, leads "through the depths, as through the wilderness." There is no circumstance beyond the control of omnipotent Mind, the creator of the spiritual universe, including man. There is no overwhelming disaster to those who wait on Him. No matter what the danger to which human sense testifies—sickness, sorrow, sin, even fear of death itself—all may be overcome through enlightenment and complete reliance on the beneficent law of Spirit.

Though generally accepted as analogous to individual human experience, the story of the Israelitish pilgrimage acquires a wonderful new significance when considered in the light of Christian Science. In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy "wilderness" is defined thus (p. 597): "Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." Again (*ibid.*, p. 566), she refers to "the great desert of human hopes." Thus, spiritually interpreted, the practical application of Bible history to present-day living is seen. Everyone at some time sojourns in the wilderness. Few indeed have not experienced loneliness, even amid crowds, and probably none escape doubt in some form, doubt of self, doubt of the future, doubt of human teachers, however wise, doubt even of God. And sooner or later darkness obtrudes itself where there is no spiritual vision.

To spontaneous thinkers, striving to free themselves from the bondage of materiality and false education, the wilderness is a joyful experience as "the great facts of existence" unfold day by day. It is their privilege, as it was that of the Israelites, to prove that when dependence on matter is exchanged for dependence on Spirit, they gain an inestimable sense of nearness to and complete trust in their Father-Mother God; while, incidentally, in ways which they cannot foresee and sometimes do not understand, all the temporary necessaries are supplied as needed.

In Science and Health (p. 559) "sea" is interpreted as "elementary, latent error, the source of all error's visible forms." What better description could be given of the turbulent restlessness of material thinking? When erroneous thinking becomes terrifying, threatening whole nations with destruction, those who understand God and wholly trust Him may confidently expect deliverance such as the Israelites experienced at the Red Sea.

The question may be asked, How is it possible to understand God? This question is fully answered in the Christian Science textbook. Its author, through spiritual inspiration, drew her conclusions from the spiritual teachings of the Bible. She too passed through an earthly wilderness, and by unwavering reliance upon God proved His ever-presence and all-power. It was with the single-minded desire to help others on their journey that she undertook the writing of this book, which rationally explains seeming contradictions in the sacred writings and brings to light the spiritual fact revealed therein, that man is, and always has been, the image and likeness of his Maker, that no change in the relationship of God and man has taken place since "the beginning."

This fact, with all that it implies, once grasped and adhered to, more and more establishes the divine likeness in the individual consciousness. The textbook also shows that the power to heal sickness and to exercise dominion over material obstacles, as demonstrated by Moses and the ancient prophets, as well as by the Master and his disciples, was not confined to a few favored ones, but is the priceless privilege of all who understand and obey God. The sense of at-one-ment with divine Love is a constant source of joy to those who rely on God. To such as these the march through the wilderness of material sense presents a succession of glorious opportunities to draw upon Love's bounty, and to behold His might when the Red Sea divides.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Durch die Tiefen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

OBGLEICH viele Jahrhunderte verflossen sind, seit die Psalmen geschrieben wurden, hat deren Botschaft an ihrer Lebenskraft nichts eingebüßt. Sie berichten über das Denken, das sich unter allen Umständen auf Gott verläßt. In Zeiten der Not suchte der Psalmist nur bei Gott Hilfe (Ps. 130, 1): „Aus der Tiefe rufe ich, Herr, zu dir". In Zeiten des Sieges gab er Gott allein die Ehre (Ps. 30, 12): „Herr, mein Gott, ich will dir danken in Ewigkeit". Im Hinblick darauf wie oft Gott den Israeliten auf ihrem Zuge von Ägypten zum gelobten Land, insbesondere bei ihrer wunderbaren Errettung am Roten Meer Barmherzigkeit erzeigt hatte, faßte er das Ganze in die schlichten Worte zusammen (Ps. 106, 9): „Er führte sie durch die Tiefen wie in einer Wüste".

Traurige Begebenheiten, wie sie fast täglich in den Zeitungen zu lesen sind, lassen erkennen, daß viele Menschen, selbst wenn sie in einem christlichen Lande wohnen, wo es nicht an christlicher Lehre fehlt, noch nicht gelernt haben, auf Gott zu vertrauen, sich noch nicht auf Seine allmächtige Kraft verlassen. Wenn daher eine Erfahrung wie der Zug durch das Rote Meer an sie herantritt, scheinen sie überwältigt. Im Alltagsleben haben sie die Güte Gottes bewiesen; sie sind in peinlichen Schwierigkeiten geführt und von Krankheit geheilt worden. Ihre Bedürfnisse sind befriedigt worden. Immer wieder hat ihnen die ausgestreckte Hand der göttlichen Liebe geholfen. Dennoch vergessen sie manchmal, sich im entscheidenden Augenblick, von außergewöhnlicher Gefahr bedroht, an den einen Befreier zu wenden, und lassen sich von Furcht beherrschen.

Solchen Menschen zeigt die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie sie sich weise, zielbewußt auf die Macht des Geistes verlassen können, was sie befähigt, zu beweisen, daß Gott immer unterstützt, errettet und „durch die Tiefen wie in einer Wüste" führt. Es gibt keinen Umstand, über den das allmächtige Gemüt, der Schöpfer des geistigen Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen, keine Herrschaft hätte. Für diejenigen, die auf Gott harren, gibt es kein überwältigendes Unheil. Was auch die Gefahr sei, für die der menschliche Sinn zeugt—Krankheit, Leid, Sünde, sogar Furcht vor dem Tode—alles kann durch Erleuchtung und vollständigen Verlaß auf das wohltätige Gesetz des Geistes überwunden werden.

Obgleich allgemein angenommen wird, daß die Geschichte der Wüstenwanderung der Israeliten der Erfahrung des einzelnen Menschen ähnlich ist, gewinnt sie, im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft betrachtet, eine wunderbare neue Bedeutung. Im Glossarium in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 597) von Mary Baker Eddy ist „Wüste" erklärt als „Einsamkeit; Zweifel; Finsternis. Unmittelbarkeit des Gedankens und der Idee; der Vorhof, in welchem der materielle Sinn der Dinge verschwindet und der geistige Sinn die großen Tatsachen des Daseins zur Entfaltung bringt". Und an einer andern Stelle (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 566) spricht sie von „der großen Einöde menschlicher Hoffnungen". So sehen wir durch geistige Auslegung die praktische Anwendung der biblischen Geschichte auf das heutige Leben. Jedermann wandert einmal in der Wüste. Wohl wenige sind nicht schon einsam gewesen, selbst unter einer Menge Menschen, und wahrscheinlich niemand entrinnt dem Zweifel in irgend einer Form, dem Zweifel an sich selber, dem Zweifel betreffs der Zukunft, dem Zweifel an menschlichen Lehrern, so weise sie auch sein mögen, sogar dem Zweifel an Gott. Und wo kein geistiger Blick ist, drängt sich früher oder später Finsternis ein.

Für selbständige Denker, die danach trachten, sich von den Fesseln der Materialität und falscher Erziehung frei zu machen, ist die Wüste eine freudige Erfahrung, wenn sich „die großen Tatsachen des Daseins" Tag für Tag entfalten. Es ist ihnen wie den Israeliten vor alters vergönnt zu beweisen, daß sie durch Aufgeben des Verlasses auf die Materie für den Verlaß auf den Geist ein unschätzbares Gefühl der Nähe ihres Vater-Mutter-Gottes und vollständiges Vertrauen auf Ihn erlangen, während nebenbei auf eine Art, die sie nicht vorhersehen können und manchmal nicht verstehen, alle zeitlichen Erfordernisse nach Bedarf befriedigt werden.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 559) ist „Meer" als „elementarer, latenter Irrtum, die Quelle aller sichtbaren Formen des Irrtums" ausgelegt. Könnte die aufgeregte Rastlosigkeit des materiellen Denkens besser beschrieben werden? Wenn irriges Denken schreckenerregend wird und ganze Völker mit Vernichtung bedroht, können diejenigen, die Gott verstehen und Ihm vollständig vertrauen, zuversichtlich eine Befreiung erwarten, wie sie die Isrteliten am Roten Meer erlebten.

Es kann sich die Frage erheben: Wie ist es möglich, Gott zu verstehen? Diese Frage ist im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch vollständig beantwortet. Die Verfasserin dieses Buchs zog ihre Schlüsse durch geistige Erleuchtung aus den geistigen Lehren der Bibel. Auch sie wanderte durch eine irdische Wüste und bewies durch unerschütterlichen Verlaß auf Gott Seine Allgegenwart und Allmacht. In dem aufrichtigen Verlangen, anderen auf dem Wege zu helfen, schrieb sie dieses Buch, das scheinbare Widersprüche in der Heiligen Schrift verständlich erklärt und die darin geoffenbarte geistige Tatsache ans Licht fördert, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis seines Schöpfers ist und immer gewesen ist, daß von „Anfang" an keine Änderung in der Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen stattgefunden hat.

Ist diese Tatsache mit allem, was sie in sich schließt, einmal erfaßt und hält man sie fest, so entfaltet sie im Bewußtsein des einzelnen immer mehr das göttliche Gleichnis. Das Lehrbuch zeigt auch, daß die Kraft, Krankheit zu heilen und über materielle Hindernisse zu herrschen, wie von Mose und den alten Propheten und auch vom Meister und seinen Jüngern bewiesen, nicht auf einige Begünstigte beschränkt war, sondern das köstliche Vorrecht aller ist, die Gott verstehen und Ihm gehorchen. Das Gefühl des Einsseins mit der göttlichen Liebe ist eine beständige Quelle der Freude für diejenigen, die sich auf Gott verlassen. Solchen bietet der Weg durch die Wüste des materiellen Sinnes fortgesetzt herrliche Gelegenheiten, aus der Fülle der Liebe zu schöpfen und Seine Macht wahrzunehmen, wenn das Rote Meer sich teilt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Mr. Bruce Afloat and Ashore

THE subject of this article is a spaniel who has been accustomed to spend much of his time in a boat. From the Thames Estuary round to the Isle of Wight and to Falmouth, there are few rivers or harbors which he has not explored. Kent uplands and Sussex Downs, Hampshire saltings and Dorset moors, the windswept headlands of Devon and (to a lesser extent) the stone enclosured hillsides of Cornwall have all contributed their quota of rambles. These he always remembers at each succeeding visit, and he in his turn is remembered, too; for harbor-masters, coming alongside to collect dues, ask cautiously where "Mr. Bruce" is before stepping aboard, whilst at many a quay and "hard" he is an object of respect to the small boys eager to: "Mind your dinghy, Sir?" Mr. Bruce is quite capable of minding his own dinghy, thank you, (and on occasion, but quite by mistake, other people's) and always says so in no uncertain terms. This is usually as well; for, should such offers be taken advantage of, one may well return to find half the juvenile population of the neighborhood rowing round in your boat. Yet, after all, why not?

Although he loves the water and swims like an otter, Mr. Bruce is not a really intrepid mariner. Except for purposes of "going places," he has not much use for the sea, especially when it is in a boisterous mood. Even in certain harbors, where there is an habitual scend coming in from outside that sets every boat rocking, he and his master have been known, to their shame, to steal quietly ashore and to spend the rest of a disturbed night at the nearest hotel. Nevertheless, he was quite the hero of one epic occasion. A sudden gale sprang up whilst they lay at anchor in a spot that provides bad holding ground. Feeling that all was not well, Mr. Bruce woke his master and insisted on his coming up on deck. Thereon it was evident that they were rapidly dragging down on to another boat. The engines were got going just in time to save the situation, albeit a touch of humor was lent to the incident by the fact that the other craft was a lifeboat.

SUCH ADVENTURES ARE now things of the past. For, in the course of events, Mr. Bruce came by a Missus who completely won his heart; but for several good reasons it spelt the eventual relinquishment of his "floating kennel." Like many a better sailor, Mr. Bruce "swallowed the anchor," as the saying goes; that is, he exchanged the sea for a shore berth.

Here further developments awaited him. For there joined the family circle a wee object that, once it was established that it was not a rabbit, claimed all his devoted attention. He would sit and watch the cot by the hour, lick a protruding hand whenever opportunity occurred and whine sympathetically when the "object" cried. Indeed one night he hauled his master out of bed to follow him to where his new-found charge was emitting yells that had somehow failed to arouse the nurse next door.

It is at bath-time that Mr. Bruce excels himself. Perhaps his old aquatic instincts then reassert themselves. Insistently worming his way to a "ring-side seat," he will proceed to lap up the bath water, vigorously splashing the occupant in the process. After all, a couple of fellows must look after each other. Or else he has an eye to the future when, who knows, the family may go afloat again. So it is up to him, of course, to "teach the young idea."

E. N.

Small Gardens

THE size of a garden has very little to do with its merit. It is merely an accident relating to the circumstances of the owner. It is the size of his heart—and goodwill that will make his garden either delightful or dull, as the case may be, and either leave it at the usual monotonous dead-level, or raise it, in whatever degree may be, towards that of a work of fine art. If a man knows much, it is more difficult for him to deal with a small space than a larger, for he will have to make the more sacrifice; but if he is wise he will at once make up his mind about what he will let go, and how he may best treat the restricted space. Some years ago I visited a small garden attached to a villa on the outskirts of a watering-place on the south coast. In ordinary hands it would have been a perfectly commonplace thing, with the usual weary mixture, and exhibiting the usual distressing symptoms that come in the train of the ministrations of the jobbing-gardener. In size it may have been a third of an acre, and it was one of the most interesting and enjoyable gardens I have ever seen, its master and mistress giving it daily care and devotion, and enjoying to the full its glad response of grateful growth. The master had built with his own hands, on one side where more privacy was wanted, high rugged walls, with spaces for many rock-loving plants, and had made the wall die away so cleverly into the rock-garden, that the whole thing looked like a garden founded on some ancient ruined structure. And it was all done with so much taste that there was nothing jarring or strained-looking, still less anything cockneyfied, but all easy and pleasant and pretty, while the happy look of the plants at once proclaimed his sympathy with them, and his comprehensive knowledge of their wants. In the same garden was a walled enclosure where Tree Paeonies and some of the hardier of the oriental Rhododendrons were thriving, and there were pretty spaces of lawn, and flower border, and shrub clump, alike beautiful and enjoyable, all within a small space, and yet not crowded—the garden of one who was a keen flower lover, as well as a world-known botanist.

I am always thankful to have seen this garden, because it showed me, in a way that had never been so clearly brought home to me, how much may be done in a small space.

—GERTRUDE JEKYLL, in "Wood and Garden." (New York: Longmans Green.)

Bamboo in the Rain

(China)

THE wet green leaves
Of the bamboo
Point the way
Like long thin arrows—
Guiding the rain
To the earth
With the same
Glistening rhythm
As a scholar's pen
Delicately brushing
The characters.

M. M. M.

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Aerobatics Heads Air Program For Races at St. Louis

News in Aviation

Aerobatics—"stunt" or "precision" flying—is one of the features of the coming aerial maneuvers at St. Louis on May 29, 30 and 31 at the International Aerobatic Competition and St. Louis Air Races to be held at Lambert Field.

Outstanding pilots from all over the world have been drawn to these international championship trials which are expected to produce thrills in flight that have not been seen possibly since the early barnstorming days of pilots at country fairs.

Among the entrants in the St. Louis competition will be noted navy squadrons; Lieut. Joe Mackey, official American representative at the international air games in Paris last year; Leonard Povey, head of the Cuban Air Force; Tex Rankin, movie stunt flier; and Paul Mantz, technical adviser to Amelia Earhart. The racing championships have drawn such noted pilots as Roscoe Turner, Louise Thaden and others in this Lindbergh anniversary contest.

Along Africa's Rim

Test flying along sections of the route between Alexandria, Egypt, and Durban, Natal, have been carried out recently by Imperial Airways in preparation for operation of marine air service down the east coast of Africa. This service will be in addition to the by now famous inland service through Africa which follows the "red line" of colonies from Cairo to Cape Town.

Starting from Alexandria the flying boat "Satyrus" flew in short hops to Kisumu, and then by way of Lake Naivasha, to Mombassa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Lindi, Tanganyika, afterward returning to Alexandria. The Satyrus ascertained the suitability of new airport equipment, experience was gained with wireless and weather services and general knowledge regarding meteorological conditions was learned.

Later one of the new long-range flying boats, the "Cambria" departed on an inspection tour from Alexandria to Kisumu. It gave the staffs at the various stations a chance to familiarize themselves with the details of these new larger craft.

When the regular flying boat operation begins on the marine route between Southampton, England, and Durban, it will represent the initiation of the great British scheme to carry all first class mail by air, without surcharge.

Bermuda Air Service

Sometime during the last week in May, Pan American Airways has announced it will make its first experimental test flights over the New York-Bermuda route. At that time a Sikorsky S-42B type Bermuda Clipper will leave Pan American's temporary New York base at Port Washington, L. I., on the first of a series of exploratory flights over the several Atlantic air routes between terminals along the Atlantic seaboard and the islands of Bermuda.

What will be accomplished by these flights is, of course, familiarization of the crews with all the physical conditions of the courses, the approaches from the open sea to Bermuda, New York, Baltimore and Charleston; charting of actual conditions of sea, winds and weather from sea level to 20,000 feet; testing of radio aids; and, lastly, checking service conditions of facilities at both ends for servicing planes and caring for passengers and commercial cargoes.

When actual passenger service will begin is undetermined. The flight engineers may settle that when they have had enough experience with this particular route. Pan American has already made 1000 flights on a similar sea distance on its route between Kingston, Jamaica, and Barranquilla, Colombia. The South American route is about 600 miles while the Bermuda run is about 900 miles.

Imperial Airways has already announced that it will begin test flights at the same time. Its big flying boat, the Cavalier, is ready at Bermuda. At Bermuda the Government has established a flying boat base at Darrell's Island, near Hamilton, which has been leased to Imperial Airways, and through them to Pan American. Imperial will use Pan American's bases at the American end.

Incidentally, according to Pan American, a prospective passenger may "fly American" or "fly British" to Bermuda. The air service is not a joint service, we are informed. Pan American will operate a U. S.-Bermuda service. So will Imperial. The schedules will be alternate. But the services will be distinct.

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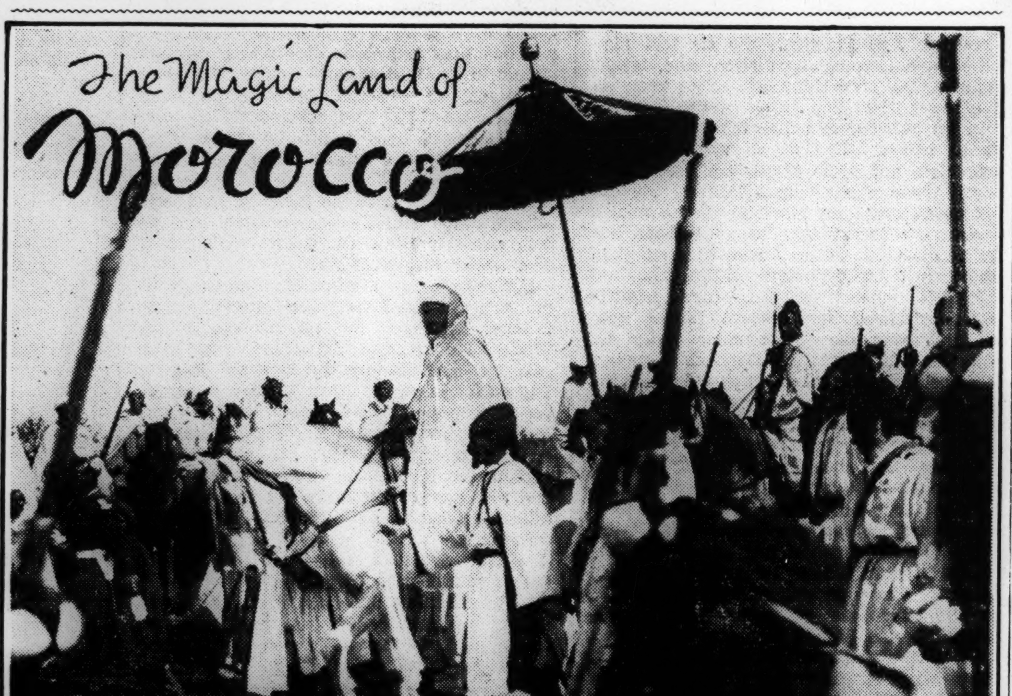

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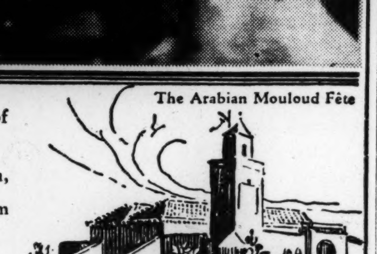

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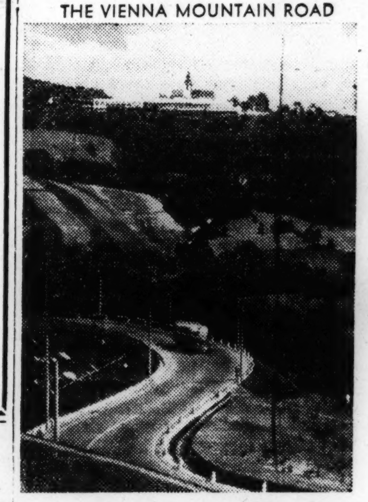

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Sunday, May 23

Budapest—10 a. m.—Concert and talks. HAS3, 19.52m., 15.37meg.

Santiago, Chile—2 p. m.—Dance music and songs. CB960, 31.2m., 9.60meg.

Buenos Aires—3 p. m.—Dance, tango and jazz bands. LXR, 31.06m., 9.66meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—Entertainment. JZJ, 25.42m., 11.80meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert. TPA3, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—"Women of Two Worlds." RAN, 31.2m., 9.6meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Melodies from "The Youthful Fritz." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Impressions of European Personalities," talk by Lady Muir. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Winnipeg—12 midnight—Tudor String Quartet. CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.5m., 11.72meg.

Lyndhurst, Australia—4:30 a. m. (Monday)—National Program. VK3LR, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Monday, May 24

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAK, 15.25 and 11.79mc.

Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Selected music and news. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—"Far From the City's Bustle." JZJ, 25.42m., 11.80meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Santiago, Chile—5 p. m.—Dance music. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—Course in Modern Radio. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—Empire Day, program from India and Ceylon. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—"Work and Play in the Soviet Red Army"; Army music. RAN, 31.2m., 9.6meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Music and variety. OLR4A, 25.34m., 11.84meg.

Buenos Aires—8:30 p. m.—Jazz orchestra; female trio. LRX, 31.06m., 9.66meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Surprise Hour. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:55 p. m.—"The Glasgow Exhibition of 1911." GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Concert of recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Lyndhurst, Australia—4:30 a. m. (Tuesday)—National Program. VK3LR, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.

Tuesday, May 25

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"The Game of Love and Death," play by Romain Rolland. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 15.25 and 11.79 mc.

Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Selected music and news. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—The Japan Victor Women's Chorus and Orchestra. JZJ, 25.42m., 11.80meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

London—7 p. m.—"All in Pink," radiocast revue. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.55m., 9.51meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Taming of the Shrew." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m.—"World Affairs," talk, H. Wickham Steed. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Santiago, Chile—9:15 p. m.—Songs, Chilean music. CN960, 31.2m., 9.60meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Buenos Aires, Argentine—11 p. m.—Dance music. LRX, 31.06m., 9.66meg.

Winnipeg—12 midnight—"Just S'posin'," dramatic presentation. CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.5m., 11.72meg.

Lyndhurst, Australia—4 a. m. (Wednesday)—National Talk. VK3LR, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Wednesday, May 26

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 15.25 and 11.79meg.

Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Selected music and news. CB615, 25.3m., 12.30meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—Japanese Dance Songs and Festival Music. JZJ, 25.42m., 11.80 meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—Musical Comedy Selections. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—"A Textile Town in the Soviet Union." RAN, 31.2m., 9.6meg.

Santiago, Chile—8:45 p. m.—Symphony; Opera; Latin American, Chilean and international music. CB960, 31.2m., 9.60meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"The Dead Eyes," opera. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Buenos Aires—10:15 p. m.—Music. LRX, 31.06m., 9.66meg.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Incidental to a Play." GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Vancouver—11:45 p. m.—"Good Evening." Erle Kelly, news commentator. CJRO, 48.7 m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, 25.5m., 11.72meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Concert of recordings. TPA3, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Lyndhurst, Australia—4:25 a. m. (Thursday)—National News. VK3LR, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Thursday, May 27

Paris—1:50 p. m.—"Ten Minutes with the Poets." TPA3, 25.2m., 11.88meg.

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 15.25 and 11.79meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—Martial airs, choral selections and popular songs. JZJ, 25.42 m., 11.80meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Schenectady—6:30 p. m.—Natural science forum. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

London—7:30 p. m.—"The Empire Follies" in "London Calling." GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Caracas—8 p. m.—The Theatre of the Air. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—8 p. m.—Music; talks; news. OLR4A, 25.34 m., 11.84 meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"German Reconstruction (English), Labour Service." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Buenos Aires, Argentina—9:30 p. m.—Chamber music. LRX, 31.06 m., 9.66 meg.

Santiago, Chile—9:40 p. m.—Dance music. CB960, 31.2 m., 9.60 meg.

London—10:10 p. m.—Swift Serenade. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Winnipeg—12:30 a. m.—"Hawaiian Nights." CJRO, 48.7 m., 6.15 meg.; CJRX, 25.5 m., 11.72 meg.

Friday, May 28

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Moineau," operetta in three acts. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 15.25 and 11.79 meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—"Olympic Games of Animals." JZJ, 25.42 m., 11.80 meg.

Santiago, Chile—5 p. m.—Dance music. CB615, 24.3 m., 12.30 meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3 m., 9.57 meg.

Buenos Aires—6 p. m.—Folklore singer. Viennese Orchestra. LRX, 31.06 m., 9.66 meg.

Boston—6:15 p. m.—Listeners' Mail Bag. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—"Industrial review for the first quarter of 1937." RAN, 31.2 m., 9.6 meg.

London—9 p. m.—"Drury Lane." GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"The Army Sings." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Vancouver—12 midnight—Continental Varieties. CJRO, 48.7 m., 6.15 meg.; CJRX, 25.5 m., 11.72 meg.

Pittsburgh—11:30 p. m.—"DX Club." W8XK, 48.8 m., 6.14 meg.

Lyndhurst, Australia—4:40 a. m. (Saturday)—National Program. VK3LR, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.

Saturday, May 29

Boston—2:45 p. m.—European Post Box. W1XAL, 19.6 m., 15.25 meg.

Boston—3:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 15.25 and 11.79 meg.

Tokyo—4:15 p. m.—"A Journey by Folk songs, throughout the World." JZJ, 25.42 m., 11.80 meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3 m. 9.57 meg.

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Newsome Helps Athletics Stay In Pennant Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the reasons why the Athletics have been up around the top of the American League since the first week of the season, is Lamar "Skeeter" Newsome, the peppy blond shortstop who this year is one of the most improved players in the circuit.

No other short fielder in the league covers more ground than Newsome, now in his third campaign under Connie Mack. He can go to either his left or right and has one of the best infield throwing arms in the business. Mack said recently that he has never owned an infielder who could get the ball away any quicker, and the Philadelphia leader has been studying ball players for many years.

Newsome does something few shortstops bother with. He keeps the ground smooth in front of his sector. Any time a base runner tears up the ground running between second and third bases, Skeeter goes to work with his hands and feet and tamps the earth smooth. Naturally this extra precaution reduces the possibility of bad hops.

Newsome is a much improved player over last year, when he was on the bench for several weeks with a mishap. He has added about 10 pounds to his five-feet, nine-inch frame and this extra poundage has increased his hitting power. With the veteran Bill Cissell, secured in the draft from Baltimore, Newsome forms one of the most consistent double play combinations in baseball.

The Athletics hurdled over the Yankees again yesterday and today were in first place. Everybody says the Mackmen don't belong in the first division, but there they are. Unless a few of the pennant contenders show more hustle through the heat of the summer, the A's may develop into as big a surprise as the Boston Braves of 1914.

A wild throw by the usually-reliable Bill Dickey helped put the Athletics on top yesterday. Lefty Gomez, New York left-hander, was sailing along to an apparent victory until a two-run eighth-inning rally turned the game in favor of the Mackmen. Bob Johnson opened the inning with a scratch single. After two were out, Newsome pushed Bob around to third with another single. Skeeter and Johnson then attempted a double steal, and when Dickey threw the ball into left field trying to catch the latter, Bob scored the tying run. Newsome came home with the winning run a moment later when Cissell doubled. The final score was 3 to 2.

The Washington Senators defeated the Red Sox yesterday, 4 to 3, on Jimmy Deshong's seven-hit hurling and a home run by Al Simmons. It was the second time in the series that a four-bagger by the veteran outfielder broke up a mound duel. The Red Sox were leading by 2 to 0, with Wes Ferrell working smoothly, when Simmons connected with Kuhel on base in the sixth.

The setback knocked Boston out of the first division, the idle Tigers moving up.

The Chicago Cubs closed in on a first-division berth in the National League yesterday, beating the Reds behind big Bill Lee. The tall right-hander scattered six Cincinnati hits and fanned five. The losers had trouble finding a pitcher who could locate the plate. Their starting boxman, Lloyd Moore, walked eight Cubs during the first four innings.

Cincinnati slipped to seventh place in the standing. The inactive Phillies took sixth.

Phillies' Find . . . —By Pap'

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Richmond Star Delivers Third No-Hit Victory

RICHMOND, Va., May 18 (AP)—Bucky Jacobs, University of Richmond pitcher whose ambition is to play baseball in the major leagues, has three no-hit performances in five weeks to back up his claim for attention.

The diminutive Bucky first broke into baseball's hall of fame at the expense of Virginia Tech, one of the stronger Southern Conference clubs. A week later, he repeated against the usually hit-worthy Hampden-Sydney nine. That brought the big-league scouts a-running, but they were slow to take to Jacobs because of his lack of heft.

He showed them again yesterday that a 158-pounder can put a lot on a baseball when he tossed his third no-hitter against Virginia Military Institute.

College records on no-hit performances are lacking, but an indication of the dazzling nature of Jacobs' achievement is seen in the majors' archives which show that the best ever done in the big time is two hitless contests in a season and three for all-time.

"Bucky has more speed now than he has ever had," said Mac Pitt, Richmond coach. "He has a fine curve, good control and excellent judgment. He has what it takes."

Jacobs makes no secret of the fact that he wants a trial in the big leagues, but has not talked about the outcome of conferences with scouts. Gene McCann of the Yankee recruiting staff talked to Bucky today.

In fashioning the three no-hitters, he struck out 42 batsmen—an average of 14 a game. Ten fanned in the V. P. I. game, 20 Hampden-Sydney batsmen took vigorous clouts at the air, and a dozen cadets went down yesterday.

Jacobs has won 19 games and lost only one in three years of varsity pitching with Richmond University.

Misses Marble, Lumb Win

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Making her first appearance of the season in England, Alice Marble played on the winning side in an exhibition doubles match before a large Whitsun holiday crowd at Surbiton, yesterday. The American champion and Margot Lumb defeated Freda James and Betty Nuthall, 7—5, 7—5.

Boston Girl Wins

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Alice Marble, United States tennis champion, scored a 6—0, 6—0 triumph over Miss G. Maynard in the first round of the Surrey championships at Surbiton today. Katherine Winthrop of Boston defeated Miss S. Paterson, 6—2, 6—2.

Knoxville Gets Heintzelman

MONTREAL, May 18 (C. P.)—Ken Heintzelman, southpaw pitcher of the Montreal Royals in the International League, has been sent to Knoxville of the Southern Association, Royals president, Hector Racine, announced yesterday. Heintzelman was with Montreal on option from the Pittsburgh Pirates.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	7	.611
New York	12	9	.571
Cleveland	9	8	.529
Detroit	11	10	.524
Boston	9	9	.500
Chicago	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Washington	9	13	.409

Results May 17
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Washington 4, Boston 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	5	.762
St. Louis	13	9	.591
New York	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Chicago	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Cincinnati	8	13	.381
Boston	8	13	.381

Result May 17
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 2.
Only game scheduled.

Mrs. Chandler Wins Medal

ATLANTA, May 18 (AP)—Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas yesterday won the qualifying medal of the women's southern golf tournament for the second straight year, shooting a 77, three over par. One of the fastest fields in history of the tournament is competing.

Chess By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 17, 1937

Problem No. 1931
By Alain C. White

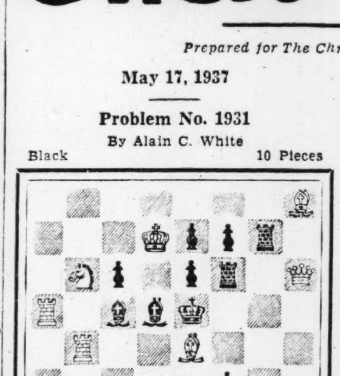
Black 10 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Good Companions, May, 1918. A pioneer in the task of two half-pinned pairs of black bishops.)

Problem No. 1932
By Alain C. White

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(New Orleans Time-Democrat, Feb. 15, 1897. Composed in his seventeenth year.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1929.		R-QR5	
No. 1930.	1.	Kt-K7	K-Q5
	2.	Q-Q2ch	
	1.	——	K-B5
	2.	KtxKPch	
	1.	——	P-K6
	2.	P-B4ch	
	1.	——	BxP
	2.	Q-Kt2ch	
	1.	——	Q-Kt
	2.	KKtxKtPch	
	1.	——	P-R6
	2.	Q-Rch	
	1.	——	Kt-K6
	2.	PxKt	
	1.	——	KtxP
	2.	P-K3	
	1.	——	Kt-B4
	2.	Kt-B6ch	

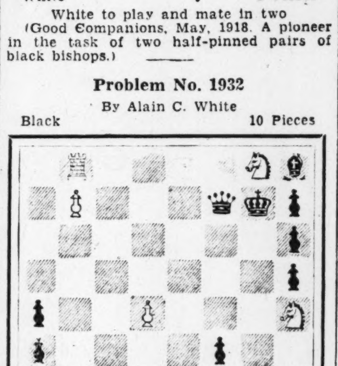
End-Game No. 144. White wins: 1 KtxP, KxKt; 2 QxPch, KxQ; 3 Kt-Kt5 mate. If 2 . . . K-B; 3 Kt-Kt5 .

End-Game

This position, from a game won by W. H. Watts from G. W. Yonge in a London tournament in 1935, shows a quick win for Black.

End-Game No. 357

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The St. Louis city championship, just concluded, was won by Robert S. Scrivener, who retained the title won a year ago. His score was 7½-2½. Second came Erich S. Marchand, Harvard player of a few years ago, with 7-3.

The Massachusetts state championship resulted in a tie between Weaver Adams, former New England and state champion, and Charles Sharp, a Canadian now resident of Boston. In the playoff, Adams won with a score of two straight victories.

Synedy S. Coggan, another Harvard player, won the Boston city championship. In addition, two of his games were adjudged the most brilliant and the best played. These games appear below.

This game, awarded a prize for being the best played, would, in the opinion of the judge, John F Barry, veteran player, have been awarded brilliancy prize if the other game had not edged it out.

French Defense

Coggan White	Mitchell Black	Coggan White	Mitchell Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 Q-Q3	R-K
2 P-K4	P-Q4	14 Q-R7ch	K-B
3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3	15 Q-R8ch	K-K2
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	16 QxP	R-B(a)
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	17 KtxKP!	KxKt
6 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-B4ch	K-K2
7 Kt-K2	Q-Kt3	19 KtxPch	K-K
8 Kt-B3	PxP	20 KtxQ	KtxKt
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	and White won in	
10 K-B	Castles	20 moves, but	
11 BxPch	KxB	with no great	
12 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	difficulty.	

(a) It is difficult to find a move for Black that doesn't open some new avenue of attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Coggan White	Foster Black	Coggan White	Foster Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Kt-K5	R-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 QR-Q	QKt-Kt5
3 P-B4	P-K3	15 Q-R3	B-B3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 P-B4	B-Q4
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 KtxB	QKtxKt
6 P-K3	Castles	18 P-B5	PxP
7 B-Q3	PxP	19 RxP	QKt-Kt5
8 BxP	P-B4	20 P-R3(a)	Kt-B3(b)
9 Castles	PxP	21 BxKt	BxB
10 PxP	Kt-Kt3	and White mates	
11 B-Kt3	B-Q2	in six (c).	
12 Q-Q3	QKt-Q4		

(a) This move, which at first sight looked unnecessary, reveals Mr. Coggan's insight in Black defensive possibilities. If instead 20 BxKt, BxB; 21 QxPch, KxQ; 22 R-R5ch, K-Kt; 23 Kt-Kt6, QxPch; 24 RxQ, BxRch; 25 K-B, R-B8ch; 26 K-K2, R-Kch; 27 K-B3, R-K6ch; 28 K-Kt4, R-K5ch; 29 K-R3, R-K6ch; 30 P-Kt3, RxPch, etc., and Black escapes with at least a draw.

(b) If 20 . . . Kt-Q4, Coggan intended 21 KtxBP, RxKt; 22 RxKt(Q4), KtxR; 23 BxB, KtxB; 24 Q-K6, which should win.

(c) 22 QxPch, KxQ; 23 R-R5ch, followed by Kt-Kt6, etc.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Did you ever hear of a batter getting four balls and not getting to first? . . . Well, it happened on the Dodgers the other day . . . Catcher Roy Spencer walked . . . but before he could trot to first, a player on second (name on request) was caught trying to steal third . . . that made the third out . . . (no it couldn't have happened anywhere except in Brooklyn). . .

Ernie Quigley, National League umpire-in-chief, says half the time the umpires don't know what the score is . . . He means they are so concentrated on their own job, they haven't any time to pay attention to what goes on around them . . . Two rookies—Gil Brack of the Dodgers and Johnny Dickshot of the Pirates, are burning up the National League.

Connie Mack says Bill Werber is just as much of a hustler as Mickey Cochrane, which is sort of pouring it on . . . The American Association is honoring former stars with courtesy cards good at all AA parks . . . Wally Moses, Athletic outfielder, has a batting stance just as unorthodox as the ones made famous by Heinie Groh and Al Simmons . . . Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State's all Amerisa football player, has been elected to the school's hall of fame for his gridiron exploits.

When they have to put in ground rules at Pittsburgh, it can't mean anything but that the Pirates—and the fans—are red hot . . . Dame Cameron, Dartmouth football star is touring Europe.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The three leaders in each league:

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	22	91	22	43	.473
Bell, Browns	19	78	14	36	.462
Cronin, Red Sox	17	71	12	31	.437
Walker, Tigers	21	86	21	35	.407
Todd, Pirates	21	82	9	33	.402
Brack, Dodgers	21	86	20	34	.395

Jimmy Turnesa Wins

MERIDEN, Conn., May 18 (AP)—A Rhode Island professional, Jimmy Turnesa of the Louisquisset Club in Providence, won Connecticut's first major golf tournament of the season yesterday, carding a 68-72—140 to lead a field of 40 in the third annual Highland Country Club open. Bobby Grant, well known Wethersfield amateur, was four strokes behind Turnesa with a 74-70—144 for second honors. Third place went to Bob Hunsick of Fairfield who carded 74-74—148. J. J. "Bud" Geoghegan, the home pro and defending champion was eighth in the list with 76-76—152 and tied with Jack Perkins of Stafford Springs whose score was identical.

College Baseball Results

Albright 11, Lebanon Valley 5.
Bates 8, Bowdoin 3.
Chicago 14, Indiana 6.
Dickinson 2, Delaware 1.
Harvard 12, Northeastern 3.
Maine 9, New Hampshire 6.
Purdue 7, Wabash 6.

New York Pros Advance Toward Ryder Cup Posts

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Passed up when the six Ryder Cup team posts were passed out, metropolitan New York's contenders for the vacancies on the 10-man international squad will descend on Pittsburgh this week to tune their shots for the P. G. A. championship at the Pittsburgh Field Club, May 24 to 30.

There are four "Met" district representatives in the 13-man group, out of which four will be chosen to complete Capt. Walter Hagen's squad on the basis of low average through the 36-hole P. G. A. qualifying round and the 72 holes of the U. S. open at Birmingham, Mich., June 10 to 12.

Heading the New York list are blond Jimmy Hines, native Long Islander, who on Sunday won the metropolitan open crown, and Paul Runyan, the former Arkansan with the hammer-throw swing, who finished fourth. The others are Vic Ghezzi, lanky and slightly erratic pro from Deal, N. J., and Craig Wood, former Ryder cupper, now located at Rumson, N. J.

Of recent showings, Hines and Runyan appear most likely to succeed in competition with Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Ralph Guldhal, Ray Mangrum, Dick Metz, Olin Dutra, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Ed Dudley, and Ky Laffoon.

Long-hitting Hines will check in at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, play at least one practice round every day until the tournament starts next Monday.

"I believe you need four or five rounds to get acquainted with a course," he said as he turned over his teaching duties at his Garden City Club to younger brother Johnny.

Runyan, who makes up in accuracy for what he lacks in length, doesn't plan to arrive until late Saturday or Sunday morning. "Too much practice can be harmful," is his view of the matter. "Especially when there's a week-long tournament ahead of you. It's hard enough to keep your game on edge that long and, if you've put in three or four days of practice in advance, it's apt to go sour just when it should be at its best."

Sarazen and Dutra Are the Favorites

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 18 (AP)—Two former national open and P. G. A. champions, Gene Sarazen and Olin Dutra, today were favorites to win the third annual Inverness invitation round-robin match play tourney June 3-6 in which 16 of the country's outstanding professionals will compete for a $4500 pot of gold.

Dutra, winner of the national open at Merion Country Club in 1934, hopped into the Inverness picture as he accepted an invitation to pair with Sarazen. He replaces Dick Metz, the youthful Lake Forest (Ill.) professional.

Sarazen, winner of the 1932 national open at Fresh Meadow, Long Island, and in 1922 at Skokie, Ill., also is a newcomer to the Inverness wars.

Many other stars are entered in the Inverness tourney, which was won a year ago by Walter Hagen and Ky Laffoon, and in 1935 by Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta.

Helen Jacobs And Partner Advance

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—Helen Jacobs and her German partner, Mme. Sven (Hilda Krahwinkel) Sperling, opened the first round of women's doubles competition in the French hard-court tennis championships today with a decisive victory over Simone Barbier and Edith Belliard of France.

Miss Jacobs and Mme. Sperling won at 6—0, 6—0, and dropped only a few points in the process. Both were in excellent form.

Belgium Advances To Third Round of Play

BRUSSELS, May 18 (AP)—Belgium's Davis Cup tennis team advanced to the third round of Europeon zone competition yesterday with a 4—1 conquest of Switzerland. The Belgians swept both of the final singles matches. Andre Lacroix defeated Max Ellmer, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1, and Charles Nalyaert conquered H. C. Fisher, 4—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

With Belgium's victory, third-round brackets in the European zone were completed. The Belgians will face Germany next. Other third-round pairings: Sweden versus Italy; South Africa versus France and Czechoslovakia versus Yugoslavia.

Texas Wins Net Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Coach D. A. Penick's University of Texas tennis players made a clean sweep of the Southwest Conference tennis trophies in the annual tournament here. Bobby Kamrath '38, the Longhorn's top ranking netter, defeated his teammate, Lindsey Franklin '37, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0, in the finals to win the singles crown. Kamrath and Franklin then united to win a hard four-set match from Rice Institute's crack doubles team, Max Campbell '37 and Tom Ryall '39, 8—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, in the finals. The Longhorns had been the overwhelming favorites to capture honors at the meet by virtue of having won all dual meets this spring with Southwest Conference foes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenna Collett Vare, U. S. champion, defeated first round British women's golf championship. Bob Grove scored fourth shutout and seventh win in eight starts as Red Sox beat White Sox, 2-0.

Three Years Ago

Charles Hornbostel, Indiana, set new Big Ten mark of 1m. 52.8s. for half mile.

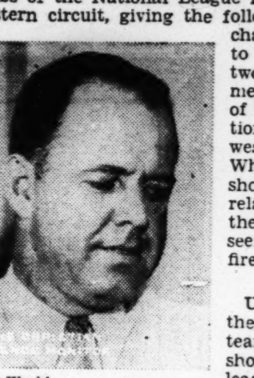
Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth hit seventh home run of season and Yanks beat Indians for ninth straight victory.

By-Plays By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The East vs. the West

The eastern clubs of the American League have completed their first invasion of the western circuit for the season of 1937 and the western clubs of the National League have made their first swing around the eastern circuit, giving the followers of the two major-league baseball championship races their first opportunity to get a line on the relative merits of the two divisions. Today finds the West again meeting the East; but this time the order of things is reversed, with the eastern National League clubs in the West and the western clubs of the American in the East. When this series of games is over, the fans should have a still better idea as to the relative strength of the two divisions, as they will then have had an opportunity of seeing every team in the two leagues under fire.



Wide World
Burleigh Grimes

Athletics Lead the Way

Undoubtedly the most striking feature of the first invasion of the West by the eastern teams in the American League was the showing of the Athletics under the able leadership of that great veteran, Connie Mack. That the East won a majority of the games played with the western clubs was due largely to the fact that the Athletics won six of the seven games they played. The only team which was able to gain a verdict over them was the St. Louis Browns. In fact, the Athletics were the only team able to win a majority of its games, Boston being the runnerup with an even break in eight games, while the New York Yankees, proud champions of the world, and Washington ended up with four victories and five defeats each. Cleveland made the best showing of the home clubs with five victories in seven starts. The showing of Detroit was far from satisfactory to Tiger supporters, as they won only three of their nine games, and they will have to improve about 100 per cent on their present swing around the eastern circuit if they are to justify the fine things said about them at the opening of the season.

West Best in National

Looking at the results in the National League, we find that, despite the fact the western clubs were playing away from home, they made the better showing, as they captured 23 of the 37 games played. In fact, all four of the western clubs turned in averages of better than .500 per cent, with the Pittsburgh Pirates enjoying the fine average of .778 made by winning seven of their nine games. Chicago was the runnerup with six victories in 10 starts, and the St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds were tied for third with five victories and four defeats. The most surprising feature of the National League intersectional games is to be credited to Brooklyn, the team which had won only four of the 12 games which it had played against the eastern clubs previous to the intersectional games. Meeting the four westerners, Manager Grimes's men won seven of their 10 games. The New York Giants did not show up to expectations, as they were able only to break even in 10 games. But the western clubs really have the Boston Bees and Phillies to thank for most of their victories, as the Bees dropped seven of their eight games and the Phillies dropped eight out of nine. It now looks as if the East would have to depend largely on Brooklyn and the Giants if it is to hold its own on this first western invasion, and if the Dodgers are as successful away from their own ball yard as they were in it, they will be as much of a surprise in their league as the Athletics are in the junior circuit.

Endeavour II Off the Vineyard Hailed by Coast Guard Cutter

ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER FAUNCE, Off Massachusetts, May 18 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II. which the British yachtsman hopes may win the America's Cup this summer, arrived off Martha's Vineyard Lightship today and was met by an American escort.

The slim craft, under sail, and accompanied by two other vessels, was first sighted in mid-forenoon 18 miles southeast of the lightship.

The Coast Guard Cutter Faunce carried the first greetings of the United States to the British yacht. Traveling with the yacht was her convoy, the Belgian fishing trawler Jean.

With the American escort the Endeavour headed toward Newport, R. I., scene of the Cup races, where a noisy welcome awaited the invader.

The Endeavour reached Newport at 2:07 E. S. T. Almond Cunningham, skipper of the Faunce, welcomed the Endeavour with international code flags. The yacht dipped her British colors and the greeting was acknowledged by the Faunce.

Similar courtesies were exchanged with the trawler, which dipped its Belgian flag.

The first word from the yacht, as Hugh Hopkins executive officer of the Faunce semaphored it, was an inquiry if any word had been received of Endeavour I, Sopwith's unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup in 1934. No word of the position of the sister ship, also en route to America, has been received.

The British yacht was wearing only a small staysail and jigger.

Endeavour semaphored "We have no news. We met a good breeze from the southeast, and it was not very pleasant until yesterday."

The blue topsides of the invader appeared unmarred by her passage across the ocean.

HOME RUN LEADERS

Yesterday's Homers
By the Associated Press

Crosetti, Yankees	1
Simmons, Senators	1

The Leaders

Bartell, Giants	8
Medwick, Cardinals	6
Kampouris, Reds	6
Johnson, Athletics	6
Selkirk, Yankees	5
Walker, Tigers	5

League Totals

National	89
American	73
Total	162

Ag Smith New Head Of Hockey Officials

Ag Smith, veteran hockey official on the staff of the National Hockey League, has been appointed commissioner of the Eastern Hockey Officials. He will assume his new duties immediately replacing the late Don Sands.

The new commissioner came from Canada several years ago and played amateur hockey with the old Westminsters. Later he played for the Boston Athletic Association and turned professional with the old Boston Tigers. Since then he has been refereeing in amateur and professional hockey.

Bates "Steals" Ball Game

BRUNSWICK, Maine, May 18 (AP)—Bates literally stole a state series baseball game from Bowdoin by an 8-3 score yesterday. The Bobcats stole eight bases to keep runners in scoring position, and two of the "thefts" sent runners across the plate. Malone, Bates pitcher, avenged himself for a recent 3-0 defeat by Bowdoin, keeping seven Bowdoin hits today well scattered.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	20	6	.769
Minneapolis	14	13	.519
Toledo	15	14	.517
St. Paul	11	13	.458
Kansas City	10	13	.435
Columbus	12	15	.444
Louisville	11	14	.440
Indianapolis	10	15	.400

Results May 17
Columbus 9, St. Paul 6.
Toledo 5, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 15, Kansas City 10.

Northwestern Is Leading in Big Ten

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—A pair of sophomores, Sid Richardson of Northwestern and Bill Ploetz of Wisconsin, fired their way over the Kildeer Country Club windswept course yesterday to reach the 36-hole post of the annual Big Ten championship tournament tied for the individual lead at 148 strokes.

Northwestern's best four scores from its five-man team, provided by Richardson, Bill Kostelecky, Jim Marex and another sophomore, Frank Perpich, added up to 612 strokes at the end of the first day's play.

Michigan, titleholder in both the individual and team divisions through the Johnny Fischer-Chuck Kocsis era which started in 1932, had 622 strokes through the efforts of Allen Saunders, Bill Barclay, Al Karpinski and Jack Emery.

Wisconsin ranked third in the team standing with 639 strokes, 27 back of Northwestern, and Illinois, a pre-tournament favorite to be a factor in the battle against Michigan, was fourth with 642. The other six colleges were strung out with the following totals: Indiana, 650; Purdue, 651; Iowa, 653, Ohio State, 660, Minnesota, 669, and Chicago, 687.

B. U. Basketball Dates Announced for 1937-38

Boston University next winter will play the most complete and longest basketball schedule since the sport was started by engaging in 19 contests, according to an announcement made by Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics.

The highlight of the season will, of course, be the Terrier's first mid-western invasion to play at Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Greencastle, Indianapolis and Evansville. The trip is scheduled to come during the Christmas recess.

In addition to the games scheduled on the trip, the B. U. five will be playing for the first time Springfield and also resume court relationships with the University of Vermont. The schedule:

Dec. 11, Alumni; 14, Rhode Island State at Kingston; 16, Harvard at Cambridge; 28, Western Reserve at Cleveland; 29, Butler at Indianapolis; 31, De Pauw at Greencastle, Ind.

Jan. 1, Evansville College at Evansville, Ind.; 3, Wayne University at Detroit; 6, New Hampshire at Durham; 8, Tufts at Medford; 14, Coast Guard; 15, W. P. I. at Worcester.

Feb. 9, Clark; 12, Trinity; 18, Vermont; 19, Colby at Waterville; 23, M. I. T.; 26, Springfield.

March 2, Massachusetts State.

College Tennis Results

Brown 5, M. I. T. 1.
N. Y. U. 7, Rutgers 2.
Yale 6, Princeton 3.

Stewart Admits Being Considered

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, May 17

Bill Stewart, veteran National League umpire, declared last night in a (radio) interview that he was under consideration for the managership of the Chicago Black Hawks, professional hockey team, and that a decision likely would be made "within a week or so."

Winners of The Top Three Places Will Go to Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 18—Entries in the thirty-seventh annual Big Ten track and field championships here May 21 and 22 will have added incentive as the top three places in each event will automatically qualify for a trip to California next month and competition in a dual meet between representatives of the Western Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference.

The meet, which will be held June 25 and 26 at Los Angeles, is an innovation approved last winter.

Expect Fine Competition

The finest competition outside the National Collegiate meet, which will be held the week previous at Berkeley, is expected for the meet, as the two conferences represent the strongest track and field leagues in the country.

The West Coast will present the world's champion in the pole vault, Earle Meadows of Southern California, who won at the 1936 Olympics, and his teammate, William Sefton, who holds with Meadows the world's record at 14ft. 8½in.

Ken Carpenter, Olympic champion in the discus, is also enrolled at Southern California, and may be another entry, although he has had no competition this year.

World Record Jumpers

The Big Ten will have holders of world's records in the running high jump, Dave Albritton and Mel Walker of Ohio State, who have jumped 6ft. 9¾in. for universal marks outdoors and indoors, and Don Lash, who holds the standard of 8m. 58.4s. for the two-mile outdoors and 8m. 58s. indoors.

The meet also will bring together the cream of the two teams which rank as the strongest dual meet squads in the country, Southern California and Michigan. The Trojans, national champions last year by an unprecedented score, have rated consideration as the strongest until the Wolverine balance, to be tested in the Big Ten meet here, trimmed California by a margin slightly greater than that made by the Trojans in a similar dual meet, with the Bears.

Vanderbilt Race Date Is Advanced To Saturday, July 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The international speed kings of the roaring road are so eager they can't wait till July 5 for the second annual George Vanderbilt Cup race.

So Roosevelt Raceway officials have announced that the 300-mile classic of European and American motor masters will be held on Saturday afternoon, July 3, on new Roosevelt Raceway in Westbury, L. I. The date had been announced earlier as Monday, July 5.

The new date was selected, according to Raceway officials, for two reasons. The first day of the three-day holiday week-end will be more convenient for the thousands of speed fans flocking into New York. Also, Europe's invading stars will be facilitated in their return home to fill scheduled Grand Prix engagements on the other side.

With the greatest of American stars moving along to Roosevelt Raceway immediately after the Indianapolis 500-mile classic, the Americans are determined to turn back the European road-racing invasion this season. New to road-racing in 1936, with cars designed primarily for speedway competition, Wild Bill Cummings and Mauri Rose, who is the new American champion, were the only Americans to finish with the foreign leaders last October. They gained seventh and eighth places with Deacon Litz, the veteran, in tenth position.

This year, with more time to prepare and with cars designed for road-racing, the Yankee motor masters promise a different result, even though the European invasion again will bring the most able of the road stars across the Atlantic.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bill Lee and Lonny Frey, Cubs—Lee tamed Reds with six hits and gave only two bases on balls; Frey's double and triple drove in three runs.

Lynn Nelson, Athletics—Entered game in first inning as relief pitcher and held Yanks to one run and fanned seven, as A's regained lead with 3-2 triumph.

Jimmy Deshong and Al Simmons, Senators—Former set down Red Sox with seven hits to win fourth game of season, 4-3; Simmons' third homer of year accounted for two runs.

Jimmy Snyder Sets New One-Lap Speedway Mark

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18 (AP)—Jimmy Snyder of Chicago, driving a six-cylinder racing car, set an unofficial one-lap record of 128.570 miles an hour at the Indianapolis motor speedway late yesterday.

The speed was approximately 3⅓ miles an hour faster than the official all-time record of 125.139 miles an hour set by Bill Cummings of Indinapolis during a qualification run Saturday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	15	.651
Sacramento	29	16	.644
Los Angeles	26	18	.591
San Diego	24	21	.533
Portland	20	22	.476
Seattle	19	23	.452
Oakland	15	29	.341
Missions	14	31	.311

Results May 17
No games scheduled.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Newark	15	6	.714
Toronto	14	10	.583
Buffalo	11	10	.524
Montreal	9	9	.500
Syracuse	10	10	.500
Rochester	10	10	.500
Jersey City	10	11	.476
Baltimore	4	17	.190

Results May 17
All games postponed.

Amusements
BOSTON

NOW PLAYING!
Captains Courageous
THE GREATEST PICTURE IN 10 YEARS
M-G-M is proud of this achievement. It is big . . . vital . . . important! It gets to the heart and soul of you. Kipling's masterpiece of fiction has become a masterpiece of film.
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
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MELVYN DOUGLAS
TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved
COLONIAL THEATRE

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT"
A-RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Season's Sensational Triumph!
Janet GAYNOR • Fredric MARCH
"A STAR IS BORN"
Also: "A FAMILY AFFAIR"

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c to $1, plus tax

Business and Industry

Sales of Department Stores, Mail Order Chains Gain 13 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Prospects of Oil Concerns Appear The Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With prospects of a new record demand for crude and refined products, the oil industry is expected to show dividend payments in 1937 at the highest level in six years. Continuance of a stable price structure and maintenance of the present demand are indicated, and the remaining months of the year are expected to show similar earnings gains to those recorded in the first quarter this year. Many companies, particularly producers, will be unable to gage their tax requirements during the year and therefore will make provisions for special disbursements at the year end, it is expected.

In line with improvement in operating results of the leading oil companies, the industry's dividend declarations on common stock thus far in the current year register a gain in dollar value of approximately 30 per cent, compared with the similar period in 1936. Three companies, Plymouth, Skelly and Texas Pacific Coal & Oil, which did not provide for payments in the early months of last year to date, have done so this year.

Shell Union Oil Corporation, which resumed payments on its common stock at the end of 1936, after a lapse of more than six years, has not yet taken action on dividends for 1937. There is likelihood, however, that directors may authorize an interim payment toward the latter part of this month or in June, in accordance with remarks on policy by the president in his annual report.

For 26 companies whose shares are listed on leading stock exchanges, dividend declarations on common stock thus far in 1937 aggregate $141,750,000. Since three did not authorize payments in the early months of 1936, as mentioned above, the remaining 23 have provided for disbursement of an aggregate of $140,702,000, an increase of 30 per cent over $108,630,000 authorized by these same units in 1936.

For all of 1936, payment of common dividends by 26 companies aggregated $295,428,000. Of these, 22 also made payments in 1935, so that on a comparative basis, for the 22 companies alone, the figures would be $284,187,000 in 1936, compared with $185,142,000 in 1935, an increase of about 53 per cent.

Of the current year's declarations, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) heads the list with the largest disbursement. It aggregates somewhat in excess of $32,751,000, equal to $1.25 a share (50 cents semi-annual and 75 cents extra), and compares with about $19,000,000 (75 cents a share), in 1936. Likewise, for all of 1936, Standard of New Jersey topped the list with payments on capital stock aggregating in excess of $52,000,000, or at the rate of $2 a share.

Imports of Soviet Rise; Exports Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's imports in 1936 rose to about $270,500,000 from $211,443,600 in the previous year, while exports fell from $321,852,000 in 1935 to $271,820,800, according to the Department of Commerce.

The United States ranked second to Germany as the largest supplier of the Union. Imports into Russia from Germany were valued in 1936 at $61,602,600, compared to a value of $41,805,000 for the United States. The United States was followed in order by Great Britain, Iran, the Netherlands and Japan and Formosa.

Machines and industrial equipment were by far the principal items from a value standpoint imported into the Union in 1936. They were followed in order by non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, wood pulp and paper, rubber, electrical machines and parts and jute, sisal and hemp.

Says Queensland Can Get Loan From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—"If we cannot get money elsewhere for the development of Australia we can get it in America without any trouble," the Deputy Premier of Queensland (Mr. Percy Pease) told reporters on his return here from a visit to the United States and Canada. "We can get all the money we want at 1 per cent," he added.

In America he found a kindly attitude to Australia in general and Queensland in particular. Queensland, he said, was well on the map because it had never repudiated its debts. It was widely known that Queensland paid America the greatest interest of any governments—although that might not be palatable to the taxpayers—and that it paid on time.

Mr. Pease is of the opinion that Queensland must borrow money to develop its resources. He was impressed with the way in which millions were poured out in America and Canada—not wasted, but spent profitably for national development.

$50,587,900 Corporate Bonds Mature in June

NEW YORK — Corporate bond maturities during June will total $50,537,900, according to Standard Statistics Company. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 74, of which 10 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

June 1	
Canadian Nat Ry. Eq "L" 4½s	1,050,000
Illinois Cent RR 6s	12,500,000
Kansas Elec Pwr Co 1st "A" 6s	3,000,000
N. Y. Central Lines 5s (1922)	1,843,000
N. Y. Central Lines 5s (1923)	1,156,000
N. Y. Central Lines 5s (1924)	1,670,000
Ports. Great Fall & Conway RR 1st 4½s	1,000,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Co. (Montana Ext.) 1st 4s	10,185,000
W. Virginia Gas Corp. 1st 6½s	1,425,500
June 15	
WardBaking (N. Y.) 1st 6s	3,616,400

May maturities amounted to $52,038,400 and the 86 issues and portions of issues falling due in July total $76,120,800.

U. S. Life Insurance Over 104 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The United States is the leader in the life insurance field despite the fact that the first "policy" was written in Europe about 350 years ago.

The amount of life insurance in force in this country is estimated at more than $104,500,000,000, or about 70 per cent of the world's life insurance.

It is also estimated that every other American, or 64,000,000 persons, owns a life insurance policy.

International Gold Output Reduction Pact Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reduction of the production of gold by international agreement as a means of stopping the world flow of gold to the United States, which has become a problem, was advocated by Prof. Marcus Nadler, assistant director of the International Institute of Finance, in an address to members of the Savings Bank Officers Club here. Incidentally, Professor Nadler said, gold production has risen from 19,500,000 ounces in 1929 to 35,000,000 ounces in 1936, and is still increasing.

Referring to the suggestions that the United States Government should reduce the price of gold, Professor Nadler declared that it was doubtful if Congress, "constantly bearing in mind prices of agricultural commodities," would take such a step. Furthermore, it might cause greater disadvantages than benefits, "since the influx of gold into Great Britain and the United States was caused by the inflow of foreign capital" and constitutes a liability to these two countries. "If the price of gold should be reduced while the liabilities due to foreign countries should remain unchanged, the value of the gold held by these two countries would be materially reduced. A reduction in the price of gold would entail considerable losses.

"A more likely solution to the gold problem might be the arrangement of an international agreement to reduce the production of gold. Under present conditions any country having gold could easily convert it into buying power all over the world. Since gold is an international problem, it cannot be solved satisfactorily by unilateral action," Professor Nadler went on to say.

Exports of Cotton Highest in 3 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—World cotton exports the first eight months of this season were largest in three years, the Agriculture Department reported.

The United States supplied a relatively smaller share while British India, Egypt, and South American countries increased their proportions.

The eight months' world trade volume was 9,750,000 bales, compared with 8,891,000 last season, 7,391,000 two years ago and a recent 10-year average of 9,750,000 bales for the period.

In the 10-year period the United States supplied three fourths of the world cotton exports as against about half this season. British India has supplied 25 per cent this season, compared with a long-time average of 19 per cent; Egypt, 16 and 11; and the South American countries, Brazil, Peru and Argentina, 9 per cent of the world total this season as against less than 2 per cent formerly.

The United States share of world cotton exports this season was reported 30 per cent below the long-time average and 9 per cent under last season.

Shoe and Leather Rule Potentially Stronger

That there is a strong potential demand for raw material, leather, and shoes of various descriptions, has become very evident during recent weeks, despite the fact that buying on the whole has failed to assume anything approaching satisfactory proportions, declares the Shoe and Leather Reporter, a trade publication.

The publication's review goes on to say:

"There are signs, however, that buyers are waking from the lethargy which has characterized their actions for the past month or so. Much of this disinterestedness was prompted by the psychology of fear which again began to make itself manifest for no sound reason.

"Inquiry for raw stock displayed a broadening tendency, only a slight difference in price views of buyers and sellers operating against sizable movement. It is apparent that a number of key buyers are in need of raw material and that movement which has been nil for some time past will broaden just as soon as price views of buyers and sellers can be correlated.

"While it is difficult to forecast the future, the experience of the industry during this quiet period of a month or so and the resistance to markedly lower levels may well provide the bearishly inclined operators with plenty of food for thought."

Packard First Quarter Net Equals 17c. a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Packard Motor Car Company reports a net profit of $2,610,701 for the quarter ended March 31 last, after depreciation, federal income taxes and other deductions. No mention is made of any provision for federal surtax on undistributed income. The net profit is equivalent to 17 cents each on 15,000,000 shares of common stock.

In the first three months of 1936, the net profit, on the same stock basis, was $1,248,029, or 8 cents a share.

Sales of General Merchandise Best In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the months of March and April of this year the American public spent $892,900,000 for general merchandise in department stores, mail order organizations, variety stores and dry goods stores as compared with $787,900,000 in the like period a year ago, or an increase of 13.3 per cent, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

The amount spent during the two months, says the report, representing the peak of spring business, was the highest for any corresponding period since 1931. The marked increase above a year ago was recorded despite the earlier Easter this year, the widespread strikes and the somewhat restricted buying in New York in particular.

Despite the fact that April last year represented the Easter business, total sales this year, based on the Bureau's Index, were still 5.5 per cent above a year ago. The Index after seasonal adjustment in April showed only a fractional change as compared with March and continued above April a year ago. Department and catalogue organizations made a better showing in April than variety stores.

According to Mr. Zolomek, the American public is spending no more freely than is justified by the income received. According to available figures consumer income for the first quarter gained 11.9 per cent, while expenditures increased only 10.9 per cent. Consumer expenditures in all retail outlets for the first quarter approximated $8,800,000,000, as compared with $8,000,000,000 in 1936.

The greatest increase in sales, aside from the miscellaneous group of stores, was recorded by the furniture and household group, which showed a gain of 17.2 per cent. Sales by department, dry goods and mail order stores increased 16.2 per cent. It is also reported that time-payment sales, while gaining, have recently not shown any more marked increase than cash sales. However, total time-payment sales at present nearly approximate the 1929 volume.

Pacific Gas Earns $2.75 on Common In 12-Mos. Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Gross operating revenues of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, of $97,080,257, increased approximately $3,715,000, or 4 per cent. This increase was partially attributable to the unusually low temperatures prevailing during the early months of the current year, contrasted with temperatures above the seasonal average in the corresponding months of 1936. Net income, after provision for federal income taxes, but before provision for gas revenue in dispute, was $25,419,035, compared with $24,478,580 in 1936. After providing for dividends, the company had a balance of $6,289,909, compared with $4,671,665 last year.

The volume of gas sales was 14.0 per cent greater than in the preceding 12 months' period. However, despite the stimulus to gas business afforded by the cold weather experienced in the first quarter of 1937, revenue derived from sales of gas in the latest annual period was only 1.2 per cent in excess of that in the 12 months ended March 31, 1936. The marked disparity between the ratios of increase in volume of gas sold and in gross earnings is attributable to the greater portion of gas business represented by sales through wholesale outlets, and to the reduction of $2,500,000 annually made in gas rates on May 1, 1936.

Maintenance, operating expenses (excluding federal income taxes) and the customary provisions for contingencies and depreciation, increased $3,109,000, or 5.9 per cent. This additional cost represented primarily increases in taxes, purchases of natural gas and oil, appropriation for depreciation, and pay rolls. Wages and salaries in all employee classifications, through a continuing series of adjustments, have been restored to or now exceed previous maximums, notwithstanding the retention of the five-day week as standard company practice.

Fixed charges decreased approximately $391,000. Federal income taxes for the year ended March 31, 1937, amounted to $1,912,000, or $93,000 more than in the preceding 12 months.

After making appropriate provision for disputed gas revenues and for dividends on outstanding preferred stocks, earnings available for the company's common stock were equivalent to $2.75 per share upon 6,261,269 full shares outstanding on March 31, 1937. In the corresponding period of the preceding year earnings were equivalent to $2.25 per share upon 6,261,254 full shares of common stock.

The company's general and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1942, of which $35,780,000 were outstanding with the public, were called for redemption at par and accrued interest on Jan. 1, 1937.

Curb Seeking Unlisted Privileges for Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — The New York Curb Exchange has asked the Securities Exchange Commission for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the following securities:

Associated Gas & Electric Corporation 4½ and 5 per cent debentures, due June 1, 1973; 3½ debentures due March 15, 1978, 4½ debentures, due Feb. 1, 1978.

Cities Service Company 5 per cent gold debentures due April 1, 1958; 5 per cent gold debentures due Nov. 1, 1963, and 5 per cent gold debentures due March 1, 1969.

Houston Lighting and Power Company 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due Dec. 1, 1966; Northern States Power Company 3½ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds due Feb. 1, 1967, and National Tunnel & Mines Company capital stock.

Upper Peninsula of Michigan Is Stirring to Prosperity Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESCANABA, Mich. — Michigan's picturesque Upper Peninsula, which, with portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, produces most of the iron ore of the world, some of its copper and much of its lumber, is at last feeling the beneficent effects of the business upswing. The cycle, beginning more than a year ago with the big users of steel, the automobile makers, only now is affecting the districts that supply those hungry furnaces with the raw material for the nation's motorcars.

This stretch of mostly wild and rugged country, tacked onto Michigan to compensate for the State's loss of a strip of land down on the southern border to Ohio, once dug up iron and copper and chopped down trees so fast that everybody was more than busy. In 1933, however, half of its population of about 308,000 was on relief. The pick-up being felt today already has reduced that load by 50 per cent or more. The improvement is marked and some observers here see at least five years of prosperity ahead.

High Wages—Rising Sales

And while there are still fewer men employed in the mines than in the halcyon period before the World War wages are at the highest level in the region's history. The lowest rate is $5 a day, and what is called semi-common labor makes as much as $10 a day. Some common labor checks for underground work are over $100 for two weeks. Skilled workers, of which there is, as elsewhere, a shortage, mine ore on contracts as high as $12 a day. A 40-hour week prevails in the mines with time and a half for overtime.

Because of its isolation the mine region here hasn't yet been invaded by union activities. It is also pointed out that a paternalistic labor policy of the operators has served to discourage labor agitation.

The iron and copper mining communities, which were hit the hardest during the depression, now lead the recovery parade. Upper Peninsula iron is produced on the Marquette, Menominee and Gogebic ranges, while copper is mined on the Keweenaw peninsula in the northwest end, comprising the counties of Houghton, Ontonagon and Keweenaw.

Merchants in the mining towns are reporting increased sales. New automobiles are appearing in the streets, although there has been as yet little of residential building and remodeling. New gasoline filling stations have been springing up here and there and doing a good business.

On the Gogebic range all the mines were working in 1929, but during the depression the Oliver Iron Mining Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, abandoned operations in the city of Ironwood. At one time the Oliver company employed 2000 in Gogebic county, but now has only 556 on its pay roll. Statistics reveal that altogether there were 3309 men employed in Gogebic county mines in 1926. Now there are only 1838.

Employment Increasing

About 2000 miners are employed on the Menominee range, which represents a marked recovery from the depression although in the twenties there were about three thousand at work. Before the depression there were 12 mines operating at Iron River; this was reduced to three in the winter when the slump came, and now eight properties are going at full speed. Crystal Falls has been hard hit, however, for its three mines, closed during the depression, have not reopened. Alpha's two mines remain closed, but four mines are operating in the Vulcan-Norway area, all included in the Menominee range.

The Marquette range, whose mining activities are centered in the vicinity of Ishpeming and Negaunee, is experiencing a similar recovery. An increase in mine employment at Negaunee from 500 to 1500 since the depression is reported. Two gold mines were opened about a year ago in the Ishpeming area, but furnish employment to only a small force. Not all miners are back to work, there being about three thousand registered in Marquette county with the government and mining company employment offices.

The "Copper Country," hardest hit by the depression, is making a brave attempt at a comeback. Its depression, however, began after the close of the World War when prices dropped to low levels for a seven-year period, and it did not share in the industrial boom of the twenties.

In 1910, the three "Copper Country" counties—Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon—had a combined population of 103,904, which by 1930 had declined to 69,041. Mine and mill employment catapulted down from 18,000 to a working force of less than 2000, as all copper mines except two suspended operations.

With the rise in demand and price for the red metal, however, the Calumet & Hecla and the Copper Range, the only two producers, began to hire back many of its workers and also raised wages. The Quincy Mining Company is now making preparations for the reopening of the famous Quincy shaft the deepest copper mine in the world, in Hancock. The Isle Royale company is also planning to reopen its property.

Iron Mining Big Factor

The Copper Country's existence is closely tied up with the fortunes of mining. There is some agriculture, but that furnishes a livelihood for only a small portion of the inhabitants. The small but much-appreciated recovery in mining is quickly noticed in the lessening of the relief load. Houghton's welfare list has dropped from 54.7 to 34.4 per cent of its population; Keweenaw, from 81.5 to 45.1; and Ontonagon, 67.0 to 19.9.

At one time Keweenaw had the highest relief burden of any county in the United States, and it is unlikely that its position will be improved through mining recovery because these resources are about exhausted. This region, endowed by nature with beautiful scenery and other recreational assets, is making a strong effort to develop the tourist business. Because of the large amount of relief labor that has been available, some grandiose CWA projects have been carried on, including an 18-hole golf course, costing $20,000 a hole, which often has been pointed out as an example of New Deal extravagance.

The pent-up demand for iron ore at the furnaces created much activity at Escanaba and Marquette, the Upper Peninsula's two iron ports. April shipments this year totaled 514,165 tons at Escanaba, the greatest traffic in history, not excepting the World War period. The rush is over now, however, and ore shipping is at a normal pace. Last year, 45,203,672 tons of ore were shipped from the Lake Superior region, which includes northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mining men are looking forward to at least five years of good demand for ore.

While the Upper Peninsula does not have as many sawmills and other plants manufacturing forest products as a quarter of a century ago, the mills that remain are now operating at full capacity. Lumber prices are up, and revival of building is expected to create a steady demand. Improved farming conditions are sustaining a demand for fence posts in the prairie regions.

Paper Mills at Capacity

The three paper mills at Escanaba, Manistique and Munising, which ran steadily during the depression, now are running at capacity, with plenty of orders ahead. Veneer mills at Escanaba and Gladstone are finding a good market for their products in the manufacture of furniture and airplanes. The Dow-Cliff Chemical company, which utilizes waste woods for the manufacture of antifreeze liquid, chloride, charcoal and other wood chemicals, is expanding its operations at Marquette. The boom in the automobile factories is reflected in a demand for dimension lumber for the wood parts. The Ford Motor company is carrying on extensive logging on its vast timber holdings, and is operating large mills at Iron Mountain, L'Anse and Pequaming, and a small mill on Henry Ford's experimental forest community.

Chippewa county is the bright spot in the Upper Peninsula, with the lowest relief lead of 12.2 per cent. The county fared well during the depression because of a rich farming area and the fact that its largest community, Sault Ste Marie, has a large pay roll in the regular government service at the shippng canal and locks. Its carbide plant, woolen mill and leather factory also kept running all the time.

The Upper Peninsula is looking forward to a record breaking tourist season. A fifth ferry boat will be added to the fleet across the Straits of Mackinac, the state highway department deciding not to wait for the much-talked of $33,000,000 bridge project to materialize.

Work is proceeding on the Isle Royale national park and Tahquamenon park projects, which, although they do not attain full park status this year, will be attracting many visitors. Other attractions which bring many tourists annually are Mackinac Island State Park, the locks at Sault Ste Marie, Big Spring at Manistique, the sand dunes at Grand Marais, Porcupine Moutains, fishing, resorts and scenic drives. During the past three years, many miles of highways have been paved, and the building of resorts, overnight cabins and other facilities has gone apace with the expected increase in travel.

Agriculture an Outlet

With the gradual decline of mining and lumbering, there has been a feeling widely prevalent in the Upper Peninsula that this slack can be taken in by going after the tourist business like Maine, Florida, and other vacationlands have done. All communities are expanding more for tourist advertising this year.

While most of the cut-over areas of the Upper Peninsula are not adaptable to agriculture, there is considerable farming in certain counties where good soil is to be found. Potato raising and dairying are the most important phases of agriculture. Some of the finest records in potato yields in the State have been made by Upper Peninsula growers. During the past winter potatoes have been commanding the highest prices since 1929, and this has improved many farmers' financial positions, along with the good prices received for dairy products.

That Upper Peninsula agriculture is coming out of the depression is indicated in the renewed interest in the improvement of dairy herds. More pure bred cattle has been purchased this year than at any time since the slump started. Farmers are joining cow testing associations, buying new equipment and repairing their barns and other property.

Upper Peninsula farmers, as a whole, were benefited by the 1936 soil conservation program. Payments made by that program offset to a certain extent losses caused by low yields, especially of grain. The present program over a period of years, however, will be detrimental to Upper Peninsula farmers since it discourages higher acreages of cash crops other than hay and feed grain crops. Present activities indicate that the 1938 soil conservation program might be changed so that Upper Peninsula farmers will receive all their payment from soil building practices and be allowed to increase acreages of grains, cultivated and other soil depleting crops, at least up to 50 per cent of their total acreage.

Chesapeake Corp. Names C. L. Bradley President

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Chesapeake Corporation, Alleghany Corporation subsidiary which controls the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, have elected C. L. Bradley to its presidency, succeeding the late O. P. van Sweringen.

Mr. Bradley recently was elected president of Alleghany Corporation, rail-holding company of the Mid-America Corporation setup, which recently was acquired from the George and Frances Ball Foundation by the Young-Kolbe-Kirby triumvirate of eastern financiers.

Eliminating Trade Barriers Engages Official Attention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Celebration of "foreign trade week" by a series of speeches and lectures throughout the United States beginning this week under auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council coincides with increasing world interest in this peculiarly American approach to world peace and calls attention to the long steps which have already been taken in this direction.

While Cabinet officers, prominent business men and foreign representatives are trying here this week to make the American public understand more fully the desirability of more rather than less commercial intercourse with other nations the same objectives are elsewhere the subject of important and exhaustive explorations.

Softening Trade Restrictions

The British Imperial Conference now in session in London is giving particular attention to trade relations between units of the Empire and other nations with the possibility of a softening of the system of Imperial preferences a distinct possibility. Prime Minister Van Zeeland of Belgium will shortly visit the United States ostensibly to obtain an honorary degree from Princeton University, but actually to carry on in the United States his studies into possibilities of improving world trade which he is conducting on behalf of the League of Nations. Norman Davis, U. S. ambassador-at-large, has just reached Washington to report to President Roosevelt and the State Department on the results of his own special explorations in London on this as well as other subjects involved in Anglo-American relations.

Mr. Davis had his first talk with President Roosevelt at the White House Sunday and today is engaged in making detailed reports at the State Department to the appropriate officials. He is understood to have told the President briefly that what he considers the success of the World Sugar Conference in London is one more encouraging bit of evidence of an increasing tendency in the world to seek relief from the stringencies of economic isolationism and a new willingness to consider a return to more normal trade conditions.

Sugar Conference an Experiment

The Sugar Conference was called as an experiment. The theory behind it was that if this first effort to obtain an agreement among many nations to regularize trade in one commodity could succeed, then the participants of the dormant World Economic Conference should undertake a regular program of economic appeasement efforts which would ultimately lead up to a reconvening of the full economic conference to start out where the last one failed.

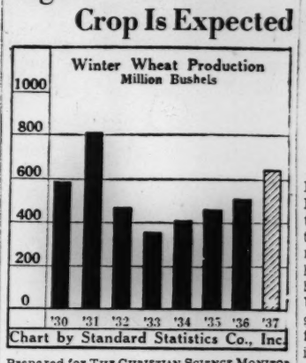
This does not mean that any decision has yet been reached to call a world conference in the near future. But it is being felt increasingly here that the time when this step can be taken with some chance of success is getting nearer.

In the meantime, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is pushing ahead with his piecemeal attack on world trade barriers through negotiation of separate trade agreements. One with England is under extensive consideration, although no official steps will be taken until after the British Imperial Conference, the outcome of which will determine the scope of an Anglo-American agreement. An agreement with Norway is also in the stage of preliminary discussion.

The proponents of freer trade implement their arguments by pointing to figures on United States exports for the first quarter of the year which are up $185,000,000 above what they were for the same period of 1936.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, inaugurated the week's trade celebration by a radio speech Monday night, and Mr. Hull will conclude it on Saturday. Other speakers during the week will include Sir Ronald Lindsey, British Ambassador, Col. J. Monroe John, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador.

Big Winter Wheat Crop Is Expected



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Official estimates indicate that winter wheat production may exceed 655,000,000 bushels, which would represent the largest harvest in six years.

Present prospects also point to a substantial increase in spring wheat production, as well as in other grains, cotton and a number of other important farm products. Barring another drought, production of farm products in 1937 will be materially larger than last year.

Holland Striving To Augment Trade In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, who headed the royal trade mission to South America, traveling with special ambassadorial rank, specialized in frankness when he asked the four countries to whom he was accredited, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, to buy more goods from Holland. He stressed the fact that the value of Netherlands imports exceeds that of exports. Raw materials have to be imported to elaborate manufactures and the export of highly specialized foodstuffs has to be compensated for by imports. In many cases these raw materials are drawn from Spanish American countries and Brazil, which take comparatively little in return.

S. A. Asks to Buy More

South America, therefore, which has been busy for the past five years pleading with the rest of the world to take more of its produce, is now being invited to buy more for itself.

The cordial way in which the Netherlands mission was received and the painstaking measures taken to understand the visitors' viewpoint are evidence that the southern continent realizes the importance of the customer who was making a formal call.

South Americans recognize that such modifications as have been introduced in Holland's commercial policy have been imposed by the imperious pressure of circumstances. If the mission manages, as a result of its travels, to lower, however slightly, some of the artificial barriers to trade, it will have conferred a great benefit not only on the homeland but on South America and the world at large. That is why southern trading nations, who have most to gain by freer trade, welcomed the mission with open arms despite the fact they were asked to buy more.

The Dutch fought for and expect to obtain concessions in import duties on radio apparatus and accessories, artificial silk and cotton yarn, electrical machinery and prepared foods.

In the heavy industrial lines there are no prohibitive tariffs, but business has to be obtained in the face of strong international competition. As a colonial power, they are also interesting in securing more imports of fuel and diesel oil, crude or refined paraffin, spices, tea and cocoa. A draft agreement with many of these concessions was accepted by Argentina and is now subject to ratification by the Netherlands Government.

Dutch Achieve Aim

Argentina secured reciprocal concessions in frozen beef and poultry lines, but, generally speaking, it can be said that the Dutch mission definitely achieved its aim by promoting more sales for themselves. As a substantial buyer from Argentina, it considered that this was only fair.

In the rest of South American territory which was officially visited there were no such definite achievements as in the Argentine, but detailed studies were made by the various experts in their respective spheres and diplomatic negotiations brought the conviction that definite treaties with mutual concessions are possible.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Japan's Foreign Trade—Exports from Japan for the first quarter of 1937 increased 21 per cent, and imports gained 25 per cent, compared with the like period of 1936, increasing the country's excess of imports by 40 per cent. Japan's foreign trade as a whole increased in February, but trade with the United States declined, owing largely to a decrease of 27 per cent in imports of American raw cotton.

Japan's Canning Trade—Production of canned foods in the Japanese Empire in 1936 increased 17.5 per cent in quantity and 12.6 per cent in value over 1935, to total 10,192,553 cases, valued at about $127,500,000. While the output of canned salmon did not increase greatly, the pack of tomato sardines increased by 50.8 per cent in volume, to reach a new all-time high valuation recorded at $2,334,519. The United States was Japan's second best foreign customer for canned goods in 1936, being preceded by Great Britain.

Chemical Industry—The Japanese chemical industry continued its expansion program last year, and, judging from new capital invested—$45,995,000—made substantially the same progress as in 1935. In 1936, however, more attention was given to the expansion of existing plants and less to the establishment of new companies. Very substantial progress in the direction of general self-sufficiency was made, and important economies were effected by consolidations.

New Aircraft Plant—It is reported in Japan that several prominent local business leaders are supporting a plan to organize a large aircraft manufacturing concern in that country.

Japan Buys Scrap—Comparative figures of iron and steel scrap exports from Cuba during 1935 and 1936 show that Japan moved up from an insignificant purchaser of Cuban scrap iron in 1935 to the leading one last year. In 1935, Japan took only 11,280 kilograms of Cuban scrap out of total Cuban foreign sales aggregating 1,544,464 kilograms. Last year Japanese purchases of Cuban scrap increased to 23,492,000 kilograms against 15,340,928 kilograms purchased by all other foreign outlets.

China Greets Clipper—Marked enthusiasm greeted the arrival in Hong Kong of the first scheduled trans-Pacific air clipper. Huge crowds turned out to welcome the plane which made the flight from San Francisco in six days, arriving in the Chinese port exactly on schedule. The plane carried 25,000 letters for transmittal to the United States on the return flight of the clipper. It is probable that an equal number were dispatched from South China for the same purpose.

Chinese Exports—Exports to the United States from China in 1936 were valued at $77,819,386 compared with $66,864,838 in 1935. These figures are for the whole of China, including the area formerly known as Manchuria, but do not include exports from Hong Kong. There were marked increases in exports of raw goat and kid skins, bristles, peanut oil, wood oil, raw cotton, waste silk, straw hats and Tungsten oil.

China's Chemical Trade—China, with the exception of certain drying oils, is pre-eminently an import chemical field, though the foundation of an independent chemical industry has been laid, and considerable progress along certain lines has already been recorded. Rapid modernization of the country is the key factor in the present outlook for China's chemical trade, creating as it does a widening demand for various imported lines. About $31,396,000 worth of chemicals and related products were recorded as being imported into China during the year, or slightly less than in 1935.

Radios for Schools—To supplement the 2000 radio sets now installed in the schools of China, the Ministry of Education has just ordered the distribution of an additional 5000 radio receivers to schools. The Chinese Government electric works at Shanghai which furnishes Government supplies is manufacturing the majority of the radio sets. The Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking has been instructed to furnish daily broadcasts on educational and scientific subjects.

Philippines Exports—For the first time since 1930 imports into the Philippines in 1936 increased substantially and totaled about $101,126,174, compared with $85,523,849 in 1935. Most countries received a larger actual value of business from the Philippines compared with 1935, but United States and most Asiatic countries, with the exception of Australia, Hong Kong, and the rice shipping countries, received a smaller proportion of the total than in 1935.

Office Equipment—The market for office equipment in the Philippine Islands was exceptionally good in 1936, imports of adding and computing machines, cash registers and typewriters, being about double imports in 1935. Due principally to the exceptional demand resulting from the sudden increase in mining and stock market activity which led to the organization of many new companies, imports into the Philippine Islands of adding machines were greater than in any year since 1929 while imports of typewriters were not far below the figures for the same year.

National Power Co. Net 99 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Power & Light Company, public utility holding concern, has reported 1936 balance applicable to common stock of $5,416,282, equal to 99 cents a share, compared with $4,618,555, equal to 85 cents a share for 1935.

Operating expenses of subsidiaries for 1936 were $78,272,295, an increase of 8 per cent over 1935.

Utilities under control of the company, one of the large systems affiliated with the Electric Bond & Share Company, supply electric light and power, transportation and other services in the South and East.

The report said net equity of the company in income of subsidiaries $8,564,682, was the amount applicable to the company on its holdings of securities of its subsidiaries "and which it would have received if all subsidiaries had paid to the company the full amount of earnings applicable to the company."

"However, not all of the subsidiaries were in a position, for various reasons, to pay to the company these amounts and accordingly the company received from its subsidiaries a total of only $6,438,361 instead of the net equity amount of $8,564,682."

Business Failures Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures for the week ended May 13 were 190, compared with 177 the previous week and 206 for the corresponding week in 1936, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day	597,070
1937 vol. to date	204,719,880
1936 vol. to date	231,395,023

Market Is Mixed; Steels, Rails Firm, Utilities Decline

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Favored stocks provided rallying moments for the market today, but numerous issues drifted into new low territory for the year or longer before finding support.

The session was livelier than yesterday. Near the final hour prices were well mixed, with power and light company leaders inclined to weakness.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Steels Are Firm

Bonds were uneven. Wheat futures exhibited strength while other commodities shifted moderately in either direction.

Among the better share performers up fractions to a point—some slipped later—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Foundries, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Skelly Oil, Homestake Mining, International Nickel, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Timken Roller Bearing, Loew's and Borg Warner.

At the worst J. C. Penney was off 4, Woolworth, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, du Pont, Allied Chemical 2 each and Standard Oil of California, Deere, Oliver Farm, Barnsdall, American Can, Foster Wheeler, Public Service of New Jersey, American Tobacco "B" and Liggett & Myers "B" around 1 or so each. Some of these canceled or reduced their declines subsequently.

Narrow but mostly down were Consolidated Edison, North American, American Telephone, Republic Steel, Goodyear, Goodrich, Macy, Sears Roebuck, Texas Corp., Kennecott, Standard Oil of New Jersey

Bonds Irregular

Some liens directly affected by the share list trend gave up fractions or more in the morning dealings in today's bond market but in other sections bids were scaled moderately above previous closings.

U. S. Governments held yesterday's gains, and one or two treasuries edged up a little more. Indications of support in the federals gave a small lift to some low yield corporate loans, particularly Santa Fe 4s, Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾'s, Loew's 3½s and Shell Union 3½s.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s stood out from the junior rail group with an early rise of 2 points. Fractionally higher were Pennsylvania general 4s, St. Paul 5s, and Illinois Central 4¾'s.

Lower prices ruled for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Great Northern 4s, and Southern Railway 4s.

In the face of current inactivity and uncertain price movements in bonds, investment circles derived comfort from a number of developments pointing to continuance of low money rates. In this connection special interest was manifested in announcement of tenders on Treasury short term bills, giving an average yield of 0.685 per cent, or the lowest since mid-April. These tenders were submitted on the latest of the weekly Treasury offerings.

There was little interest in foreign loans. Those of Uruguay, Japan, Buenos Aires and Australia were slightly higher.

Southwest's Wheat Prospects Decline

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat crop prospects in the Southwest declined approximately 30,000,000 bushels the first 15 days of May, B. W. Snow, a widely recognized crop expert, estimates.

Grain trade leaders here said there was no doubt that the domestic crop was deteriorating fast and added damage would occur if hot weather arrived before much-needed rains.

New Jobs Filled in N. Y. Up 37 P. C. Over 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17—A total of 19,223 jobs were filled in private industry in New York during April, an increase of 37.8 per cent over the total for April, 1936, and a 2.2 per cent increase over the March, 1937, figure, State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews announced today.

Placements in private industry for the first four months of 1937 totaled 65,262, the commissioner reported. This, he added, was an increase of 71.6 per cent over the total of 38,024 for the same period in 1929, and markedly higher than that for the first four months of 1936, when 46,361 persons were placed in private industry.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Sterling:				
Demand	$4.94¾	$4.94⅝	$4.94⅝	$4.2397
Cables	4.94¾	4.94¾	4.94¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0448	.0448¾	§	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287	.2287	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4019	.4019	.4033
Holland—gulider	.5498	.5495	§	§
Sweden—krona	.2551	.2249	.2249	.4537
Norway—krone	.2486	.2484	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2208	.2207	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	§
Finland—finm'k	.02183¾	.02183¾	.02183¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo‡	.1975	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.01900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America				
Argentine—peso	.3045	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0650	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.2517	.2517	.2517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2610	.2610	.2610	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5500	.5500	.5550	1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2883	.2882	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3735	.3734	.3734	.6180
Java—florin	.5518	.5514	.5514	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3070	.3073	.3073	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2993	.2993	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812½	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5010	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0020	1.0020	1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48	47	47	−1
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	75	74	74	−1
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	22	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 14
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	30	30	
4⅛	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	68¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	67¾	67¼	67¾	− ½
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	
5⅜	3⅝	Alleghany	48	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	47	45¾	47	+1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	2	39¼	39⅛	39¼	− ⅞
45⅝	33¾	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	33¾	33	33	−1
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	− ½
258½	220	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	224	218	224	+3¾
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	3	26	25½	26	+1
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	42	15½	15	15½	+ ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	31	60	58½	60	+1¼
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	27½	27½	27½	−1
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	10	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	39½	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
114⅞	92½	Amerada (2)	3	92	90	92¾	− ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	10	85½	83¾	85	−1
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	8	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	8	62¼	61¼	62½	+ ½
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	11	97¼	95½	97	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155¼	155¼	155¼	M'y 17
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	5	53	52	53	+ ½
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	M'y 13
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	89½	86	89½	−3
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101¼	101	101	M'y 17
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
30¾	22⅝	Am Coml Alco	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	9	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	9	8½	8¼	8½	
17	11¼	Am Europ	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	31	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
58⅞	38	Am & F P $6 pf	6	38⅛	38	38	M'y 17
68⅞	47¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	−2
38½	19	Am & F P 2 pf	9	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+ ⅞
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	17¾	16⅞	17¾	+1¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	23	7⅝	7	7⅝	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	39½	39½	39½	− ½
52⅝	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	−1¼
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	16	44¼	42½	44	+1
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 15
29⅜	20⅝	Am M & Fdy (½g)	2	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
13⅝	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
68¾	46	Am Met (¾g)	19	49	45½	49	+3
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 14
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	67	8½	8⅛	8½	
87½	55¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	56	54⅞	56	+ ¾
72½	49¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	48	46	48	−1¼
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	73	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	48	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ ⅞
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	28⅛	28	28	−1
29	22	Am Seating	7	23	22½	23	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	37	84	80½	83	+1⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	14	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y 13
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	38	53	50⅞	52⅞	+2⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	4	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	46	45	46	+1¾
143¾	138¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'y 17
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	M'y 17
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	163¼	162	163	M'y 17
99	74¾	Am Tob (5)	5	74½	74¼	74½	− ½
99⅞	75	Am Tob B (5)	21	75½	74⅛	75½	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	130	130	130	
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	34	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ¾
29½	17⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	46	17⅞	16¾	17¾	+ ¼
107	96¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	M'y 17
14⅜	8⅞	Am Woolen	5	8¾	8⅜	8¾	− ¼
79	60	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	60	59¾	60	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	54	12¼	11½	12¼	− ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	M'y 13
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	187	50¼	47⅞	50	+1¾
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	6	19	18½	18½	− ⅛
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 17
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	61	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	− ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	7	61⅛	59½	61⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	5	16½	16⅛	16½	− ⅛
101	93	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	*1	93	93	93	M'y 14
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	100	89⅜	85¾	89	+3¼
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	99	99	99	− ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	30	48½	46	48	+1
29	20	Atl G & W In	2	20	20	20	
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	2	32½	30⅞	32½	+2⅛
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	12	29⅛	28½	28¾	− ¼
116½	109⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	M'y 12
18½	15⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	15½	15¼	15⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	M'y 17
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	4	70	70	70	
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	22¾	Auburn Auto	8	24	21⅞	2	
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	45	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
—B—							
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	92½	92½	92½	+1¼
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	140	31¾	30⅛	31⅝	+ ¾
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	36¾	36½	37	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	39	39	39	+ ½
43⅜	29⅞	Barber Co (¼g)	8	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+ ⅝
32	24½	Barker Bros	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 17
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	25	26¼	24	26	+
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	-	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
38¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	− ⅜
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 14
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	−½
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	15	20¼	19⅜	20	+ ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	10	20½	20⅜	20½	M'y 17
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	99	80	77	79⅞	+2½
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y 17
129½	116½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	116½	115¾	116½	− ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (11¼g)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	M'y 15
38	28	Black & Deck (½g)	2	28⅜	27½	28⅜	− ⅞
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	9	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
49¾	32	Boeing Airpl	17	33½	31⅝	33½	+1½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42	41	42	+ ½
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	22	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
43⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	66	44½	42⅝	44¼	+1¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
4½	2½	Botany C M A	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅜
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	18	16	15⅝	16	
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	43½	41¼	43½	+1¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	M'y 17
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	-	42½	42½	42½	
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	22	4	3¼	3½	− ½
38½	22	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	20½	17½	18	−4
53	27⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	16	28¾	28¼	28½	− ½
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	1	77	77	77	−1
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	32	31½	32	+1
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)		45½	45½	45½	M'y 17
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	17¾	17⅜	17¾	M'y 17
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Budd Mfg	25	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	71	71	71	M'y 14
13	8	Budd Wheel	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	33	32¼	32¼	M'y 17
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¾
35⅝	25¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅜
11¾	7	Bush Term	6	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	27	27	27	−1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	7	22	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	37½	37⅛	37½	− ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	54	14	12½	14	+1⅜
37⅜	26½	Campbell Wy (1)	8	27¼	26	27¼	+ ¾
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	17	28	26¼	28	+1½
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	54	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 17
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	5	14½	14½	14½	
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
176½	138	Case (J I)	9	155	155	155	−1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	89	88	89	− ½
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	54	38⅞	37¼	38¾	+1⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	M'y 17
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	−1⅛
39¼	31¾	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31⅜	31	31⅜	− ⅜
17⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	18	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅝
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	4	27½	26	27¼	M'y 15
23¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 17
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	27	62½	60	62¼	+2⅛
23⅝	15	Certain-teed	10	15½	14½	15½	+ ½
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	3	55½	54¼	55½	+1½
48	23	Checker Cab	2	21	21	21	−2
68⅞	55½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	31	56	54⅞	56	+ ⅜
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	M'y 17
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	2	78½	78½	78½	−1½
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	3	3⅛	2½	3⅛	M'y 14
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	18	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	14	12⅝	14	+1
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
37	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 14
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	14	5	4¾	5	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	7	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ ⅜
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (7⅜k)	2	57	56	57	+ ¾
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
8¾	5½	C R I & P 6% pf	17	5½	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¾
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	9	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	117	112	107	111⅛	+4
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	3	19	19	19	
10⅝	7	City Stores	7	8	7¼	8	+ ¾
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	36	35	36	+1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	10	40¼	38½	40¼	+1¼
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	85½	85½	85½	− ½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	9	150	149	150	
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	20	21	20¼	21	+ ⅝
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	*5	53¾	52	53¾	+1¾
51⅞	34	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	33	33	33	−1
20⅞	11⅞	Colum G&E (.20g)	96	12	11½	11¾	− ⅛
108	93	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	93	93	93	
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	6	33	31	33	+1⅞
46⅛	40	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	−1½
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	3	114	111	113	+ ½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	25	60¼	58	60¼	+ ¾
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105	104⅛	104⅛	M'y 17
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	64¼	63¾	64	+ ½
120	104	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	104½	104½	104½	− ¾
21¼	14½	Coml Solv (.60a)	29	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Comwlth & Sou	94	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	52	51½	51½	− ⅜
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	2	15	15	15	
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	10	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅜
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	15	15	15	M'y 14
18⅞	11½	Consol Cigar	8	11¾	11½	11½	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	7	10¾	10½	10½	− ½
49⅞	34⅜	Con Edis (1g)	60	35⅜	34	34⅝	
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	7	103⅞	103½	103⅞	− ⅜
5¾	3¼	Con Film	5	3⅜	3	3	− ¼
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	69	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅝	6	Con RR Cuba pf	4	5½	5½	5½	− ½
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	28	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	23	31⅜	30	31⅜	+ ⅝
37¾	22	Cont Bak A	16	22½	21¾	22½	+ ½
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	12	3	2⅞	3	
109¾	95	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	−8
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	25	54	52¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	19¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	1	20	20	20	
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	36½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Issues Easy—Corporate Loans Uneven—Curb Stocks Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

Treasury (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

3 4¼s '47-52	115.7	115.7	115.7
4 3¼s '43-45	106	106	106
1 4s '44-54	111.3	111.3	111.3
2 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.24	105.24	105.24
3 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3¼s '41	106.12	106.10	106.12
11 3¼s '44-46	106	105.29	105.30
1 3⅜s '46-49	104.14	104.14	104.14
11 3s '46-48	103.26	103.26	103.26
4 3s '51-55	102.15	102.12	102.15
11 2⅞s '55-60	100.20	100.17	100.17
5 2¾s '51-54	99.22	22.99	99.20
10 2¾s '56-59	99.21	99.17	99.18
1 2½s '49-53	97.17	97.17	97.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 3s '49	102	102	102
22 3¼s '64	102.20	102.20	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A'52	101.24	101.23	101.23
64 2¾s '49	100.3	100.1	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	67	66	66
12 Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99	99⅛
57 Alleghany 5s '49	90⅛	90	90
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	61	61
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	77⅞	77	77
6 Am Ice 5s '53	95½	95½	95½
25 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106	106	106
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Am T & T 3½s '61	98¼	98	98¼
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
29 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
15 Armstrong C 4s '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
60 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅜	109	109¼
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104¼	104	104
16 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102⅜	102	102
6 A C Line 5s '45	104	103¾	103¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	51½	51½	51½
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	97½	97	97
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 B & O 5s '96 P	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	76	76	76
2 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 B&O 4s "T C" '59	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Battle Crk S 3s '89	74½	74½	74½
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118¼	118½
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103⅝
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95½	95	95
29 Boston&Me 5s '67	82½	81¾	82¼
5 Bost&Me 4¾s J'61	78¾	78¾	78¾
26 Boston&Me 5s '55	83	83	83
4 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	25	24	24
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	90	90	90
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93½	93	93¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	98	98	98
9 Bkn U Gas 5s 57 B	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	105½	105½	105½
2 Bruns & West 4s 38	102	102	102
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	85½	85½	85½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	59	59	59
1 Bush Term 4s 52	89	89	89
2 Can Sou 5s 62	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	111½	111½	111½
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	115	115	115
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
3 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93	93
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	29	29	29
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	19	19	19
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	27½	27¼	27¼
1 Cen Ill E&C 5s 51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
32 Cen Pac 5s'60	99½	99	99
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Cen R R N J 5s'87	63	62¾	63
10 Cen Steel 8s'41	124	124	124
2 Champion P&F 4¾'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
42 Ches Corp 5s'44	110½	110	110½
4 C & O 3½s'96 D	97	96¾	96¾
6 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 C&O 4½s'92	118½	118	118
18 CB&Q 4½s'77	109⅛	109	109
5 CB&Q gen 4s'58	109¾	109¾	109¾
110 CB&Q 4s 1958	110	110	110
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
5 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	36½	36½	36½
11 Chic Gt West 4s'59	43	43	43
2 Chi I & Sou 4s'56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	62	62	62
1 CM&SP 4¾s'89	65	65	65
3 CMSP gen 4s'89	57½	56¼	56¼
32 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	29	28⅞	29
38 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9⅛	9¼
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
14 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	17¾	17½	17½
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25½	25⅜	25⅜
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	25½	23⅞	23⅞
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	41	41	41
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	19	19	19
14 CPI&P cv 4½s'60	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
3 C R I & P 4s'88	35½	35½	35½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	17	17	17
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	91½	91½	91½
7 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	78	78	78
19 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102¾	101¾	101¾
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
3 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	35	35	35
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 CCC & St L 5s 93D	105	13-22	13-22
7 CCC&St L 4½s '77	94⅝½	94	94
1 CCC&St L 4s StL	98½	98½	98½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Clev Un Term5½s'72	110	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 ClevUn Term4½s77C	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Col F & I 5s '70	79	79	79
4 Col& So 4½s '80	63	62¾	63
15 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103⅛	103	103
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100¾	100⅜	100¾
1 Col Rv Pow & L 4s '65	106	106	106
51 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98	98
6 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102	101½	101½
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
13 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100¾	100⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
6 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	103⅜	103⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48	48	48
4 Cuba R R 5s '52	48	47⅞	48
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	89¾	89⅝	89¾
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	104½	104½	104½
10 D & R G 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 D & R G West 5s '78	23¾	23¾	23¾
7 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35ct	8½	8½	8½
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
1 Duluth & I R 5s '37	101	13-32	101
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 El Auto Lit 4s '53	108⅞	108½	108¾
5 El Paso NatGas4¼s'46	140	140	140
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	78½	78½	78½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	78	78	78
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82½	82½	82½
8 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102¼	102⅛	102¼
2 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Goodrich 4½s 56	99	98⅞	98⅞
6 Goodrich 6s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Goodyr T & R 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	117	117	117
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	111	111	111
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	112	112	112
81 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	135	131⅛	135
36 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	93½	93¼	93½
12 G Bay & W deb B	10⅞	10¾	10¾
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	95½	95½	95½
3 Gulf St Util 4s 66	101	100⅞	101
3 Hiram Walker 4¼s '45	105	105	105
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	89	88¾	88¾
13 Hudson Oil Tel 5½s '40	102¼	102	102¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	118¼	118¼	118¼
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	74½	74½	74½
33 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30	29⅞	29⅞
10 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	73	72⅞	72¾
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85	85	85
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	82	82	82
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	77	77	77
5 Ill Steel 4½s 40	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ind Un Ry 5s 65B	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Inter R Tr 6s 32	26½	26¼	26¼
4 Inter R Tr 6s 32ct	23½	23	23½
4 Inter R Tr rfg 5s 66	73½	73½	73½
1 Inter RT rfg 5s 66 ct	72½	72½	72½
35 Interlake Iron 4s 47	97	96	96
5 Int Agric 5s 42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	12⅞	12½	12½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	35	34⅞	34⅞
5 Int Gt Nor 6s 56C	33½	33½	33½
9 Int Hydro El 6s 44	73⅜	73	73⅜
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	81	81	81
3 Int Paper 6s 55	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
11 Int Paper 5s 47	101	101	101
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Int T&T 5s 55	67¾	67¾	67¾
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	7¾	7¾	7¾
18 KCFt&K Ms 36 ct	50	50	50
1 K C South 3s 50	86	85½	86
1 Keith B F 6s 46	99	99	99
5 Kresge Found 4s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	54	54	54
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
2 Lautaro Nit 6s'54	37½	37½	37½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	63½	63	63
15 Leh Val 4s 2003	59¼	58	58
2 Leh Val Term 5s'41	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Liggett & M 7s'44	130¾	130¼	130¼
8 Loews 3½s'46	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	102½	102½	102½
2 Long Isl rfg 4½s'51	101½	101½	101½
2 Lorillard Co 7s'44	128	128	128
5 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	92½	92½	92½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
7 Maine Cen 4½s'60	80⅝	80	80
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90	35⅛	34⅞	35
2 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	19	19	19
2 Marion St Shov 6s'47	91½	91½	91½
2 McCrory Strs 5s'51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103½	103½
5 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	103¼	103¼
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	19	18½	19
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24½	24½	24½
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	78	77½	78
44 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	67	66	67
8 Mo Pac 5½s '49	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	40½	40½	40½
23 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41	40⅝	41
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	40½	40½	40½
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19	19	19
10 Mo Pas 5s '80H	41	40½	41
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	41	40½	40⅞
5 Mob & O 5s '38	31½	31½	31½
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
19 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102½	102⅜	102½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98	98	98
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	89	88¾	88¾
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Namm & Son 6s '43	101	101	101
1 Nassau El 4s '51	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅜	103½	103½
43 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 NtRRHex4½s'26asd	5	5	5
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105¼	105½
1 N Eng T&T4½s'61B	121	121	121
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96	96	96
16 N Orl Term 4s '53	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1 NY&Putn 4s '93	84	84	84
2 NYC cv 6s '44	104½	104½	104½
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96¾	97
1 NYC 4½s 2013A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
8 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96½	96½
138 NYC 3¼s '52	108⅛	107¾	108
18 NYC 3¾s '46	102	101⅝	101⅝
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95¾	95½	95½
8 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4 NYCh¾StL 5½s '74A	99	98¾	99
9 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61½	60½	60½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 NY G El H&P 5s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NY G El L&P 4s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 NYN&H cv 6s '48	44¾	44¼	44¼
3 NYN&H 3½s '54	36	36	36
1 NYN&H 3½s '56	38	38	38
6 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	25	25	25
7 Stand Oil N J 4s '55	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 NY Steam 6s '47	107⅞	107¼	107¼
1 NY Steam 5s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 NY Steam 5s '51	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	91	91	91
37 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	14¼	14	14
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	28½	28½	28½
14 Norf & W 4s '96	115⅛	115	115
16 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅞	102½	102½
19 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅛	111	111
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	97⅞	98
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	21½	21½	21½
14 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¼	105	105
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	112	112
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110	110	110
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
9 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	192⅛	192	192⅛
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	105½	106
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	100	100	100
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
4 Park Lex 6½s '53ct	46	46	46
1 Penn Dix 6s '41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
19 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	100¾	101¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106½	106⅜	106½
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	106½	106½	106½
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102	101⅝	101⅞
5 Pen RR 4s '48	112	112	112
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97¾	97¾
74 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109⅜	108⅞	109⅞
10 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Peo&Pek P 5½s '74	108	108	108
18 Pere Marq 5s '56	101¼	101	101¼
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	95	95	95
37 Phila Co 6s '57	99¾	99⅝	99¾
5 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	12½	12	12¼
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28½	28¼	28½
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27	26½	27
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	90	89¾	89¾
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59	58⅛	58⅛
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
12 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
12 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	25⅛	25	25⅛
6 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	102	102	102
135 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111½	110	111½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	107	106¾	106¾
135 125 NY & Harlem (5) 50 123 121 121 M'y17
137 126 NY & Harlem pf (5) 10 126 126 126 M'y 4
97 97 NY Lack & W (5) 10 97 97 97 Feb 10
76½ 62½ NY Shipbldg pf 30 60 58 58 —2
112¼ 107 NY Steam $7 pf (7) 30 110 109¾ 110
102¾ 95 NY Steam $6 pf (6) 30 98¼ 98¼ 98¼ —1⅝
114 102 Norf & W pf (4) 10 106 106 106 M'y15
105 93 Northern Cent (4) 40 98⅞ 98⅞ 98⅞ M'y11
53½ 51½ Northwest Tel (3) 100 50¾ 50 50 —2¼
40 27 Norw T&R pf 10 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ — ¾
140 127½ Otis Elev pf (6) 10 132 132 132 M'y14
75 64¼ Outlet (3a) 10 60 60 60 —4¼
114 114 Outlet pf (7) 10 114 114 114 Apr26
5⅜ Pac Coast 20 9 9 9
40 25½ Pac Cst lpf 20 29 29 29 M'y15
27¼ 16½ Pac Cst 2pf 100 16 15½ 16 —1
152 138 Pac T&T (8) 40 138 138 138
149 133 Pac T&T pf (6) 30 133 133 133 Apr28
121 60 Panhandle pf 340 112⅜ 106¾ 107 —6
109⅞ 100⅞ Paraffine pf (4) 70 100 100 100 —1
116¾ 112½ Peoples Dr pf (6½) 10 114 114 114 M'y 7
7½ 4⅞ Phila Rap Tr 80 4½ 4½ 4½ — ⅜
14 8½ Phila Rap Tr pf 60 8⅞ 8½ 8⅞ M'y15
87¼ 75 Phil Jones pf (7) 10 75⅛ 75⅛ 75⅛ Apr26
74½ 50 Phoenix H pf (3½) 110 51 50 51 M'y 5
56 50 Pirelli (3.13e) 10 53 53 53 M'y 7
47¼ 41½ Pitt & W Va 80 38 35½ 38 +2
175 165 Pitt & Ft W (7) *30 165 165 165 Apr12
190 174⅛ Pitt Pt W pf (7) 30 175⅝ 175⅝ 175⅝ Apr28
122 93½ Pitt Stl pf 90 96¼ 94 96¼ —⅛
28 19 Pitt T Coal pf 40 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛ + ⅝
137½ 97¼ Pitt United pf 10 98 98 98 M'y13
167 167 Pitt Yng & A pf (7) 0 167 167 167 Feb 16
118½ 114½ Proctor & G pf (5) 40 117⅞ 117⅞ 117⅞ — ¼
112¾ 108 Pure Oil pf (8) 40 109¾ 109¾ 109¾
25½ 14¾ RR Sec Ill C Stk 80 20 20 20 M'y13
83 62 Real Silk pf 30 65 65 65 Apr29
110 98¾ Rens & Sar (8) 20 97 97 97 M'y14
139 128½ Rev C&Br pf (7) 20 134 134 134 M'y11
95¾ 91 RvC&B 5¼%pf(5¼) 20 92 92 92 M'y 7
67 60 Reynolds Tob (3) 10 60 60 60 —1⅛
113 110 Safe St 7% pf (7) 110 110⅞ 110¾ 110¾
113 106⅛ Safe St 6% pf (6) 30 109¼ 109¼ 109¼
103 97½ Safe St 5% pf (5) 50 102½ 102½ 102½ M'y 5
20¾ 11 StL Southw 10 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛ M'y13
37½ 28½ StL Southw pf 10 32 32 32 Apr20
45¼ 38 Scott Paper (1) 100 40 38½ 38½ M'y13
44 37⅛ Sheaffer Pen (1¼g) 50 40 38⅞ 40
197 85¼ Sloss-S Stl & I 80 156⅞ 151 .5C +3
120 101 Sloss-S Stl pf (6) 20 102 102 102
155 141 So P R S pf (8) 10 143 143 143 M'y17
77⅝ 63¼ Spalding 1 pf 20 63¼ 63¼ 63¼ M'y13
104½ 100 Spang C pf (1½k) 50 100 100 100 M'y 4
94 84 Spear & Co pf (5½) *60 77⅛ 77⅛ 77⅛ M'y17
50 45¾ Spicer pf A (3) 20 48⅛ 48 48 M'y14
112 106 Spiegel Inc pf (6½) 670 111½ 111½ 111½ Mar15
95½ 88 Spiegel In pf n (4½) 80 88 88 88
128½ 120⅛ Std Brands pf (7) 380 121⅛ 121 121⅛ M'y 7
125 119 Sun Oil pf (6) 10 124 124 124 +1½
57½ 50 Talctt ptc pf (2¾a) 50 50½ 50¼ 50¼ M'y17
93½ 85 The Fair pf (7) 10 87¼ 87¼ 87¼ M'y11
94 66 Twin City pf 20 69 69 69 M'y17
117¾ 113½ United Bis pf (7) 10 115¼ 115¼ 115¼ M'y12
106¼ 96¾ United Dye pf (7) 10 102 102 102 M'y 7
20½ 11⅝ US Distrib pf 30 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
172 155 US Gypsum pf (7) 110 156 156 156
169 147 US Tob pf (7) 10 152 152 152 M'y17
164 142¼ Univ Leaf pf (8) 10 142¼ 142¼ 142¼ M'y17
108 78 Univ Pict 1pf 10 72 72 72 M'y13
58½ 48 Vadsco pf 100 53¾ 53¾ 53¾ M'y14
114¾ 111¼ Van Ra 1pf (7) 10 112¼ 112¼ 112¼ Apr16
80 80 Vick & Shr & P (5) *50 80 80 80 Mar27
88 85 Vick & S & P pf (5) 10 86 86 87 Apr17
115 108 Va El&P $6 pf (6) 30 111 111 111 M'y17
12¾ 6¼ Va Ir C & C 10 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ — ⅜
37 26 Va Ir C & C pf 10 26 26 26 M'y10
98 70 Vulcan Detin (8e) 70 81 80 80 M'y14
122½ 117¾ Vul Det pf (7) *10 121 121 121 M'y11
16 7¾ Wabash pf B 20 11 11 11 Apr26
118 112½ Walgreen pf (6½) 10 113½ 113½ 113½ M'y 3
Web Eisen pf 10 82⅜ 82½ 82½ Jul 27
2¼ 1½ Wells Fargo 200 2 1½ 1½
102 93 W Penn El A (7) 110 95½ 95¼ 95¼ —2¼
109 96¾ W Penn El 7% pf (7) 30 96¾ 96¾ 96¾ M'y15
100½ 83 W Penn El 6% pf (6) 10 89 89 89 M'y17
123½ 118 W Penn P 7% pf (7) 10 120¼ 120¼ 120¼
115½ 110½ W Penn P 6% pf (6) 50 113¾ 113½ 113½ — ½
170 143 West E&M pf (2k) 10 145 146 145 +2
39 36½ Weston El In A (2) 10 39 39 39 M'y 6
115 93 Wheel & L E 1*) 110 110 110 M'y13
1⁰¾ 11 Wheel & L E pf (5½) 30 121 120 121 M'y13
112½ 81 Worth P & M pf A 460 106½ 99⅝ 106 +4
128 95 Wright Aero 40 92 90 90 —5
142 123 Yell Trk 7% pf (7) 20 124 124 124 M'y14

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Royal Academy

By Jan Gordon

London

This year the Royal Academy paradoxically presents the problem of having no problem; there is no picture of the year, there is no gigantic "machine" to overawe us with its mere acreage of plausible paint, there is no problem picture for those who like to take their art as literature. It is in fact a quiet, workaday, mid-level Academy, full of things which are excellent without being startling.

If you must have a picture of the year it is, paradoxically, one that was painted 50 years ago, "The Ball on Shipboard," by J. J. Tissot, bought by the trustees of the Chantry bequest. The picture is an amazing piece of technical skill, but is nevertheless a bit incoherent and I am sorry that, as a national record, a picture was not chosen which would show us Tissot when he was attempting something rather less and achieving rather more, as he sometimes did.

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Nevertheless this painting does, as a whole, set the prevailing tone of the Academy. This year the selection committee has acted not without a hint of ruthlessness. For a long time the exhibition has been carrying a number of artists who, though they had not acquired academic rank, yet felt that they had a presumptive right to a place on the walls. Last year it seemed also as if the Academy were becoming broader. But this year, to the general astonishment, both the moderns and the "squatters" have been drastically curtailed.

This lopping off at both extremes leaves us with a very good idea of the general tone of contemporary British conservative painting, which reveals itself as being competent and good in general tonal qualities if somewhat unenterprising in color and not very adventurous in composition.

An interesting feature of the present Academy is I think an apparent rejuvenation of some of the older members. The president, Sir William Llewellyn, deserting portraiture, exhibits several quite small landscapes of delicate perception, of which "Château d'Amboise" is the happiest example. Sir John Lavery's "Sunbathers," red hot in tint, a reminiscence possibly of his Hollywood adventure, is one of the most ambitious pieces of color in the galleries. Julius Olsson's "The Storm Cloud," is as fine a thing in the manner as I have seen for a long time; Sidney Lee, with his bold contrasts and impasto, makes most of the other landscapes look timid, while among the water colors H. Macbeth-Raeburn, the mezzo-tinter, astonishes with one of the most brilliant of quick sketches, "Sunlight on the River Bank."

⁂

A notable feature of this year is the exceptional quality of academic portraiture. Most of the members are well up to the top of their form but a few carry excellence even further. Glyn Philpot, in "Mrs. Gerald Simpson," has brought about a complete fusion of his former competence and his later experiments; R. G. Eves justifies his impulsive methods with the very alive "Max Beerbohm"; T. C. Dugdale plays havoc with Miss Jessie Matthews's eyes and with Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud's mouth; Gerald Brockhurst, ever competent, is more than sinister in "Miss Merle Oberon" while, in his quiet unobtrusive way, Harold Knight celebrates his elevation to full academic honors with the very fine "Miss Curigwen Lewis as Jane Eyre." A. J. Munning's equestrian portrait of King George V in the Park at Sandringham is a tribute which the King himself would have sincerely appreciated.

Academic landscape is on the whole less striking, though R. G. Brundrit reaches a higher sensibility than before in pieces such as "English Landscape." Algernon Newton's canvases have lost none of their idyllic quality and the new A. R. A. Charles Cundall's "Chelsea Arsenal at Stamford Bridge" stands half way between a subject picture and a crowdscape. Among the outsiders note should be made of D. P. Bliss's glowing "Charcoal Burners," Stephen Bone's broadly conceived "Stockholm in Winter" and the careful precision of two Scotsmen, J. McIntosh Patrick and Alexander Jamieson. A very large number of small landscapes are of excellent quality though not so striking as to merit special mention.

In subject pictures Dame Laura Knight, as last year, challenges attention with the large and forcible "The London Palladium," an ambitious painting which I feel suffers, much as does the Tissot, by some division of interest. I feel that Dame Laura is far better in the smaller work, "The Gippos," which reveals almost unexpected qualities. "Sunday Morning, Hammersmith," is a bright London note by John R. Barclay, and two clever pieces, overelaborate in description for complete artistry, are "El Charro" by Arthur Heywood, and the slightly Spencerish "The Old Mole Catcher" by Stanley Lewis. A newcomer of great promise is James Cowie with "Two Schoolgirls, Scotland, 1936." John Copley's fine "String Quartette" is placed far too high for comfortable examination but should not be missed.

Among the water colors and sculpture there are many good, satisfying pieces though few are sufficiently important to merit much description. The large statue of Turner by William McMillan, R. A., for Burlington House has been reviewed before, the stylized bronze lion for Norwich Town Hall by A. F. Hardiman, A. R. A., may look a lot less mechanical at its proper elevation than it does at eye level, and the forcible head of Augustus John by Barney Seale is alive and convincing. Here also are exhibited the two sides of an interesting piece, the Seal and the Counter Seal of the new "Great Seal of the Realm," modeled by Sir W. Goscombe John. On the Counter Seal the image of the King in his cloak on horseback is a reticent and well-composed example of the medallists' art.

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The Great Seal of the Realm: The Counter Seal, Designed by Sir William Goscombe John, R. A.

Walter Damrosch's New Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A world première of a new American opera gave special interest to the second week of the Metropolitan's spring season. On the evening of May 12 Walter Damrosch's latest lyric drama, "The Man Without a Country," was presented for the first time on any stage, to the evident pleasure of a large audience. The composer himself conducted, and with inspiriting vigor.

Edward Everett Hale's famous story of the same name supplies the basis of the opera. Mr. Damrosch devised the scenario, adding a love interest by giving the hero, Philip Nolan, a devoted fiancée in one Mary Rutledge, and also permitting Nolan to give his life for the country he had cursed. The actual text is the work of Arthur Guiterman.

There are two acts. The first scene shows the island of Blennerhasset in the Ohio River, with Aaron Burr and his fellow-conspirators. This is followed by the scene in the Marine Barracks at Charleston of Nolan's condemnation to sail the seas forevermore. The second act, divided into three scenes, takes place on the deck of the United States Frigate Guerrière, anchored at first beside the rock of Gibraltar and later engaged in battle with the pirates off the African coast.

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The action is well ordered, and of no less importance is the success with which Mr. Damrosch and Mr. Guiterman have matched music and words. The language of the libretto has a simplicity that is well adapted to a musical setting, and the voice parts make easy and natural use of the lines. As an example of sung English, this opera stands in the forefront of American lyric dramas. However, a good deal of the dialogue is spoken, for Mr. Damrosch has not hesitated to discard music when he has seen fit, and always with judgment and tact.

For a while the deck of the Guerrière is rather a place of musical comedy, with a sailor's hornpipe, employing the old tune of "Captain Hull's Victory"; a brave sea shantey; an excursion into Spanish rhythms. The suggestion of "Pinafore" that many have found is due less to music or text than to the nautical set. Mr. Damrosch also makes use at the beginning of the opera of a Negro boatmen's song.

Yet for the most part the music is Wagnerian. True, there is no elaborate system of Leit-motif, but page after page is an honest tribute to the composer whom Mr. Damrosch has honored and served for so many years. It is flowing, melodious music, agreeable to the ear, eminently singable. Only semi-occasionally, as at the beginning, is there a touch of modern dissonance. The orchestration is expert. The composer's knowledge of the theater always stands him in good stead. Altogether "The Man Without a Country" is definitely professional opera—something of a rarity among the American endeavors in the field—and very good entertainment, rising at times to true eloquence.

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In the role of Philip Nolan Arthur Carron, the company's young English tenor, was far too bulky to see, but he made amends for that defect by the best singing and acting he has put to his credit at the Metropolitan and the signal excellence of his enunciation whether in speech or in song. In the latter, indeed, not a word was lost.

Helen Traubel, who impersonated Mary Rutledge, was a rather too heroic vision for the young girl of Philip's choice. She was imposing enough for Norma or Brünnhilde. But she carried herself with grace as well as with dignity, and her voice, a rich and powerful soprano, though not always freely produced, was one of the noteworthy features of the occasion. Unfortunately her diction was the least distinct of the entire cast.

Among other participants Joseph Royer as Aaron Burr, George Rasely as Blennerhasset, John Gurney as Colonel Morgan, and Louis d'Angelo as Commodore Decatur were particularly commendable.

The previous afternoon and evening a quite different event engaged the attention of musical New Yorkers. It was the performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" without cuts (at two sessions) given by the Oratorio Society, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, in the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It would be a pleasure to record an artistic triumph for this admirable enterprise, but unfortunately the abounding echoes of the cathedral's majestic nave prevented the performance even in its best moments from being much more than an approximation.

The Problem of Interpretation

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The three component parts of a musical performance—the work of art, its interpreter and the public—are not always in perfect accord. The path of a work of art from the latent intention of the composer to the passive listener is beset with many difficulties. Even the intentions of the composer are problematical. He can express himself only imperfectly in notation and must leave the discovery of his meaning to the intuition and imagination of the performer. The art is not in reading the notes, but in reading between them.

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And herein lies the greatest obstacle. An interpreter who can see a work of art as a whole with all its details, as conceived by the composer, is a rare phenomenon. Partial insight or misunderstandings are far more general, particularly where new works are concerned. Then comes the actual performance, the realization of the work of art which is now dependent on the capabilities of the player, or those of the conductor, as well as on a hundred imponderable elements such as the momentary breath control of a solo horn player, the acoustics of the hall and so forth.

Finally, the work has to make its impression on a public only partly prepared to understand it. Nor must we underestimate the difficulties of the listener. To follow with attention and to be receptive to a variety of endlessly fleeting tonal events, to remain so under their sway that the musical results—as perhaps shown by the composer in the "development"—become evident, and to be as aware of the balance of a big symphonic form as of the beauty of a single melody, surely all this seems impossible to achieve on the spur of the moment. Here the performer, who has the music in front of him and is already conversant with the work, has the easier task.

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We know that the public cannot come up to this ideal standard. It is satisfied with some quite hazy impression of the different parts. The more profound musical context, the finer intellectual aspects of a work of art, remain therefore an unknown quantity to the average listener. And it is almost the rule that few of the ideas and intentions of a composer are understood by his hearers. It is only when they have the opportunity of getting to know the work more thoroughly that they will be able to listen with a greater degree of understanding. New works necessarily face the hardest ordeal with the public.

This was very noticeable at the first performance of a symphony by the young Dutchman Henk Bading, which I mentioned recently. It was a flat failure. There was not even the usual difference of opinions expressed in applause or hisses, but merely an apathetic lack of interest. The work hardly merited such a fate. For it is rich in original ideas and is not very difficult to grasp. That it is also effective was proved by its signal success in other towns. The failure in Vienna must therefore be considered due to a peculiarly unfavorable disposition of the audience.

More unusual than an unmerited failure is the case of a work of real intrinsic value which gains in effect through the force of the interpreter. This was our experience at the last Philharmonic concert when, after a long interval, Furtwängler appeared as guest conductor. There are few who are his equal. The performances were magnificent. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto in D major, in particular, was a remarkable achievement. Furtwängler conducted the work, in all its monumental greatness, from the piano, at which he officiated as soloist.

This was followed by Brahms's Second Symphony. Furtwängler endowed it with an intensity of expression which, I thought, was quite out of keeping with the work. His unique way of discovering the exact tone quality and character of the melodies was certainly striking. And the public responded with enthusiasm. Yet I believe that Brahms, particularly in this symphony, is more of a lyricist than a dramatist, and that he should be played in a more straightforward, restrained and modest manner. This might have been merely a matter of opinion were it not for the fact that in some passages the actual musical content was incapable of sustaining such vehemence. This applies less to the first three movements, and I cannot conceive of a more beautiful interpretation of the lyrical parts of the first movement. It was, however, in the last movement that a discrepancy between the performance and the content of the music was specially noticeable. The Finale has not sufficient weight for Furtwängler's dramatic interpretation of the symphony. Here the performance eclipsed the music.

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The opening piece of the concert was a yet more obvious example. One had certainly never heard a more interesting or vital performance of the "Freischütz" Overture. What Furtwängler was able to conjure up from the music was surprising. It was the purest romanticism. In the very first melody of the horns, with their naturally delicate, soft timbre, one became aware of an exceptional sense of the poetic. The strange passages of recitative, the somber allegro, the delightful song from Agathe's aria, all were rendered with so much originality and conviction that one imagined one was listening to a new piece. And how everything sounded! Every single voice was alive.

The most impressive moment came with the famous entry in C major of the full orchestra. The following coda, however, showed that what had gone before had been pitched on too highly emotional a key. For after the tension which marked the high lights of the opera a definite falling off towards the end became only too obvious. The same thing happened in the last part of Agathe's big aria, which is simply another, if very beautiful coda. This "happy ending" is too weak for Furtwängler's conception of the overture as a grandiose symphonic poem. After all, it is not a question of a Siegfried and a Brünnhilde, but only of two homely children of nature who, in the end, find each other.

Needless to say, the public had no such scruples, but acclaimed the conductor with great fervor.

Efficiency and the Films

By Harold Hobson

London

There is in England a profound conviction that an American poet once wrote:

Poor South, her books get fewer and fewer,
She was never much given to literature.

On reading such lines all properly constituted people are filled with a deep and satisfactory joy. They are, in a way, a companion-piece to Shakespeare's

Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks.

These two passages are touchstones of poetry; somewhere between the bathos of the one and sublimity of the other, any particular specimen of literature can be adequately ranked and graded. It is not likely to be better than the English writer's; it cannot be worse than the American's. For the same reason, as we sat watching Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr.'s "Jump for Glory" unfold itself upon the screen, emotions of solemn rejoicing welled up within us. It is a film by which all future pictures can be tested. It is more. It is a guarantee of enjoyment of whatever is to come. The cinemagoer who has experienced "Jump for Glory" may go forward into the unknown with serene confidence. The screen has done its worst. The future can hold no further terrors.

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To write so frankly as this is a matter for regret; or it would be so, were it not necessary. Mr. Fairbanks is a pleasant and agreeable young man. When he appeared on the stage of the Queen's Theater two or three years ago with Miss Gertrude Lawrence in a play by Clemence Dane he immediately gained the good will of both public and critics by his ease, modesty and charm. Everyone wished well to his first British picture, "The Amateur Gentleman." In spite of this it was not a success. Nor have any of his subsequent efforts been improvements on this earliest of his English films. "Jump for Glory" is the worst of the lot.

In such circumstances it is best even for Mr. Fairbanks himself to have the truth spoken about his pictures, and it is absolutely essential for the welfare of the British film industry as a whole, which is at present in an exceedingly precarious condition. The oldest and most famous of British companies is gradually closing down its major activities, and several other English cinema organizations are either in the hands of receivers or on the point of collapse. This is certainly not the moment for half-hearted commendation of futile films. Either England must begin to produce pictures that can stand up to the best sent from other parts of the world, or before long all her companies will be compelled to follow the example of Gaumont-British, and stop the filming of ambitious pictures.

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English organizations notice that British stars are not so popular as the stars of Hollywood. With pathetic confidence in the power of personal appeal they try to cash in on this discovery by bringing Hollywood stars over to London. They fail to observe that some of Hollywood's biggest box-office attractions are Englishmen. Ronald Colman is an Englishman; so is Charlie Chaplain. But these Hollywood high lights generally fail to shine when transported to England. Clive Brook made one of the dullest British pictures ever screened; so did Richard Dix; so did Helen Vinson. Mr. Fairbanks has made several.

The fact seems to be that there is something in the Hollywood atmosphere that causes stars to shine brightly; and there is something in London that dims even the most flashing luster. There are zest and efficiency all through the American film industry, which is thus enabled to produce pictures that, despite their deplorable cultural deficiencies, still are acceptable entertainment. This efficiency is undoubtedly lacking in most British studios.

'Abie' Returns to Broadway

By Arthur Pollock

New York

"Abie's Irish Rose," now 15 years old, has come back to show itself again in town, settling down at the Little Theater. Though it was first produced in May, 1922, Anne Nichols's play is really no older than ever it was, for it was ancient at birth. All its jokes were stock jokes then and are stock jokes still. In the life of a certain type of humor 15 years is nothing at all.

"Abie's" humor and its style are the humor and style of vaudeville. Vaudeville disappeared some years ago, but the love of the snappy, obvious jest, the pat characterization, the quick changes in the relation of characters, the comic supplement air that were always a part of the vaudeville sketch is deeply set in human nature. The fun that is easiest to understand will always have the largest audience. And in "Abie's Irish Rose" nothing is complicated.

The son of a decidedly orthodox Jew has met many girls but none was Jewish, and his father could therefore not endure them. Now he telephones that he is bringing home a girl he is sure his father will love. Of course, father concludes, she is Jewish. When she arrives it turns out she is Irish. But the son introduces her as Rose Murphisky and father believes that at last son has found a real Jewish girl to marry. How long will he be deceived, how long the suspense last? Nothing could be simpler than that trick for holding the interest of an audience.

The two youngsters have been married already, but father, unknowing, insists that they be married at once and by a rabbi. The girl's father is coming on from California for the wedding. He, too, is ignorant of the religion of his child's mate. What will he say when he discovers the trick?

In the next act the children have become parents. The Irish father hopes the child is a girl. The Jewish father wants a boy. Well, the young people have had twins, boy and girl. Each father takes one in his arms and is happy.

Is it really surprising that "Abie's Irish Rose" was a success? I don't think so. Nothing could be simpler, balder, more elementary. Do children love candy? Yes, children love candy.

A musical comedy called "Orchids Preferred" came to town a few days before "Abie." It had in it no good songs and no good humor, it did not please the eye with its magnificence nor the ear with its verbal charm, it had no one in the cast who seemed capable of making up for its other lacks. It was bad. But not, like "Abie," bad in a smart way. Its badness was not standardized. It is gone now. But "Abie," you may be sure, will remain for some time.

Apollonian Party

By Margaret Lloyd

I don't know a thing about poker, so what wit there may have been in Stravinsky's "Card Party," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, a few weeks ago, eluded me. Only as a child have I played cards and then under coercion. Those dreary forced games were perhaps ordained to enable me to understand one thing: When the doors on either side of the stage, painted to represent the backs of playing cards, opened to allow a troupe of dancers adorned with clubs and diamonds, spades and hearts, to trip forth, I brightly guessed it was a new deal.

For the rest, I was preoccupied with Irene Sharaff's stunning set, wondering whether the further candelabrum was painted on or stuck through the backcloth. Surely, the shadow it cast over its corner of the green baize card table wavered. Would it waver if it were a painted and not an actual shadow? It might, I decided, if somebody bumped against the backcloth. At any rate, the green table, extending from the floorcloth up, was mighty striking against the crimson frame that set it off.

"The costumes would be nice for a children's Valentine party," I sleepily reflected. "Clever girl, Irene Sharaff. Oh, yes, they are dancing. The American ballet is much better than I expected it to be. Or is it the perspective?" Our seats were center rear—extremely rear.

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When, after what seemed a fairly prolonged period, it was over at last, I rubbed my eyes and exclaimed. "Why, you're nothing but a pack of cards." The set was trumps.

And there was Stravinsky in Chesterfield and muffler, taking bows. I had hardly heard the score of this new work at all, this new work that was having its world première and quite a fuss made about it. Being busy looking, I was vaguely conscious of a sort of chattering in the orchestra pit. "Make nothing of it," I told myself. "Stravinsky doesn't like emotion anyway."

Trouble was, I had spent a lot of time reading Stravinsky's Autobiography and prior to this occasion had painstakingly looked up all the references in the index to "Apollon Musagète," which came first, and to "Le Baiser de la Fée," which came last, on the program.

Stravinsky, I had learned, had visualized "Apollon Musagète" as a "white ballet," to be "danced in short white ballet skirts in a severely conventionalized theatrical landscape devoid of all fantastic embellishment." And this inspired him "to write music of an analogous character." It convinced him "that diatonic composition was the most appropriate for this purpose and the austerity of its style determined what my instrumental ensemble must be. I at once set aside the ordinary orchestra because of its heterogeneity. . . ."

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Stravinsky chose strings. But he didn't get the "white ballet" when Diaghileff produced the work in Paris in 1928, and he didn't have it after he had crossed the ocean for its first New York performance in 1937.

What I saw was a broken column in one corner and a conservative little mound, which was in some way to provide the ascent to Parnassus, in the middle of the stage. Stewart Chaney, according to a publicity announcement, had striven for "an Arcadian atmosphere," wherein Apollo and the three muses of Stravinsky's choice "would dance against a classic heroic background, suggesting the Greek spirit as seen through the French eyes of a Poussin or a Claude Lorrain." That description gives the essence of the production and puts its finger on just what was the matter with it.

What puzzled me most was the choregraphy, which Stravinsky had liked in Paris and evidently approved of in New York, since he was on the ground to defend himself if he did not.

"I never knew Apollo was a clown," my companion, the music critic, had whispered to me during the performance. And I could scarcely blame him. Lew Christensen, with his fine, youthful figure and golden curls, looked like the Arthur Rackham illustrations of young Siegfried. And if he behaved like Balanchine's idea of Stravinsky's idea of Apollo, it was not his fault.

Each of the muses rather awkwardly disposed of the symbol of her trade, after first coming down stage to display it, and went into her variation. Apollo after a pas seul, and a pas de deux or so, had quite a time harnessing the trio to drive them off to his mountain diggings. Even for mythical creatures, they put ballet technique to queer uses.

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And that is why I was not in a mood to play cards with Stravinsky when the chef d'oeuvre came on. The music was enervating. The action left me in a state of neo-negation.

Stravinsky also wanted "Le Baiser de la Fée" to be a "white ballet," "to be presented in classical form after the manner of Apollo. I pictured the fantastic roles as danced in white ballet skirts," he writes.

"Le Baiser de la Fée" on the Metropolitan stage was multicolored. Alice Halicka had devised a double set of wonderful curtains asymmetrically draped, the first sprinkled with autumn leaves, the second having the appearance of cream-colored lace on a brown background.

Stravinsky's direction of "the rustic scenes as taking place in a Swiss landscape with some of the performers dressed in the manner of early tourists and mingling with the friendly villagers in the good old theatrical tradition," was partially followed out.

In Paris, Stravinsky had not entirely approved of Nijinska's choregraphy. In New York, he must have approved of Balanchine's. But what still puzzles me is why, after traveling approximately 3000 miles and spending several months in this country working over the productions, he didn't have his ballets "white" when he wanted them so; why he didn't put the orchestral instruments on the stage as he loves to do, and why he has to be so opposed to Dionysus anyway. Dionysus is a lot more fun in art.

Some Italian Primitives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This city has just had an interesting collection of Italian primitives to enjoy at the Newhouse Gallery, a collection of 34 pictures from the time of Duccio to that of Botticelli and Leonardo. It belongs to the New York collector Richard M. Hurd, who assembled the pictures over a period of years, entirely, he explains, "for my own pleasure." It is interesting to consider such an explanation of purpose in the formation of a collection of works of art.

Many collectors begin, no doubt, with an innate interest in the subjects of their preference which transcends considerations of practical value. Impelled to acquire for the love of the things themselves, they build up their collections with a variety of human and interesting associations surrounding them. A picture, for instance, may be appealing for other reasons than that it may represent a given artist's masterpiece. Willing to take it for the simple enjoyment it affords, the collector thus finds satisfaction enough for himself, even though the painting may be relatively light in the scale of material values.

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Somewhat this attitude seems to have governed the formation of the Hurd collection. It is not a collection of masterpieces, though there are several works of outstanding quality in the group. Rather, one feels, the man who assembled it cared with especial warmth for the particular qualities of the schools it represents. These schools are those covered by the period from the fourteenth century to the mid-sixteenth century, a period which revealed at the beginning the austere glory of the Byzantine tradition in painting, and at the end art's emergence in the Renaissance with a new enrichment of human interest and vitality.

The principal feature is a little "Madonna and Child" by Filippo Lippi, which is well supported by leading authorities on Florentine art. Last year it was exhibited at the Century Club, and also in the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland. Here at the Newhouse Gallery it hangs with especial charm in a wholly congenial group, its solidity of form and delicate color admirably retained in the panel. The human strength of the characterization is notable in the head of the Virgin, which is highly individualized. It is preceded in the chronology of the exhibition by several notable works—a bold decorative "Madonna and Child" by a pupil of Duccio, probably Segna di Buonaventura; a graceful similar work by Giovanni del Biondo, and a notable "Coronation of the Virgin" by Veneziano, the only picture of the rare Florentine master listed by Berenson as being in America. This last is one of the delights of the display, a work of impressive dignity.

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Mr. Hurd has been fortunate in his choice of many of the school pieces which he has grouped together. He has no Bellini, but the "Madonna and Child" by an early sixteenth-century Venetian merits the close attribution to his studio. It is extremely eloquent in drawing, and though paler than a well-preserved Venetian canvas of the period should be, gives more than a slight intimation of a former splendor. With one or two figures excepted, the Renaissance, with its cultivation of naturalism and the new richness of thought and feeling it contributed to art, is represented from the fifteenth century almost entirely by studies of the Madonna and Child.

Two exceptions are noted. One is a charming small "St. Catherine of Alexandria," closely resembling the work of Perugino. According to F. Mason Perkins, who remarks the influence in it of Raphael's early period, it has in fact been ascribed both to Perugino and to Raphael. Despite the vagueness of the features the portrait is eloquent in its simplicity, and the discovery of a signature has now given new authority to the attribution to the former master.

Another exception to the prevailing theme of the "Madonna and Child" is the "Angel of the Annunciation" given to the studio of Botticelli. The general linear pattern is hard and clean, and both this and the graceful form of the subject, which shows a boyish figure holding an open book on a parapet, explain the former attribution of the picture to Botticelli. J. C. B.

Novelties From Mr. Stokowski

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Leopold Stokowski returned to Philadelphia to conduct the three final pairs of concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra and also the last one of the season.

At his opening pair of concerts Mr. Stokowski received a vociferous welcome, but he cut it short and began the program with his customary celerity. The first number was the G minor Fugue of Bach (the "greater") in the conductor's transcription. For some reason he transcribed only a little more than half the work and the omissions had a most unfavorable effect upon its form. However the audience seemed to like very much what they heard of it. The symphony was the C minor of Brahms.

The second part opened with the first performance anywhere of a Concerto for two pianos and orchestra by Harl McDonald, of the music department of the University of Pennsylvania, the solo parts being well played by Alexander Kelberine and Jeanne Behrend. The composer has departed materially from accepted concerto form in the work, especially in the last of the three movements, which is a dance of North Mexico. The mood is generally solemn, the two first movements being in a minor tonality. Like most modern composers Mr. McDonald departed widely from the subject in most of the variations of the slow movement. The orchestration, which is extremely heavy, frequently submerged the tone of the soloists entirely. The final number of the concert was Mr. Stokowski's transcription of a good part of the third act of "Parsifal."

The second concert presented a diversified program, opening with the "Indian" Symphony of Carlos Chavez. Like most of Mr. Chavez's compositions it is dissonant to the last degree and repetitious of certain figures to the point of satiety.

Five short works by contemporary American composers followed: "Valley Forge," by Robert Elmore; "Montage," by Raskin; "Negro Chant," by White; a Fugue by Paul Nordoff, and "Court-house Square," by Phillips. All were manifestly student works, showing much more of promise than of achievement and much of the orchestration was frankly experimental, as was shown when Mr. Stokowski followed these works with the brilliantly orchestrated Polovetzskian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

The final concerts contained eight numbers, seven of them transcriptions by Mr. Stokowski. The program began with a "Pavane and Gigg" by William Byrd, followed by three Bach numbers, the Fugue in C minor; the aria, "Es ist Vollbracht" from the St. John Passion music, and the brilliant toccata and Fugue in D minor. The second part contained the "Pétroushka" Suite of Stravinsky and the conductor's transcription of the Love Music from "Tristan and Isolde." S. L. L.

'Ninth' Is Monteux Finale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Orchestral concerts have helped crowd the spring musical schedule. Under Pierre Monteux's guidance, the San Francisco Symphony is in the best artistic condition of its career. Its sixteen-weeks season, thanks to patronage and exceptionally good attendance, seems to have ended without deficit.

Beethoven's Ninth shared the final symphony subscription program with Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms." In admirable performances of both these diverse works, the orchestra was duly aided by the Municipal Chorus. An unusually well blended solo quartet in the Beethoven comprised local artists—Lina Kroph, Myrtle Leonard, Roy Russell and Douglas Beattie.

The Stravinsky was a repeat performance. Not long previously it had been introduced here in a municipal concert led by the composer himself. On further study, the "Symphony" retains considerable fascination. It has passages of definite and solemn emotional character. Its modern style is curiously self-possessed and out of the ordinary. What is wrong with it is not its modernity or the odd, cold sonority that is derived from its violin-less orchestration, but rather the fact that some of its writing, polyphonic and otherwise, simply moves lamely.

On the munipical program the "Symphony of Psalms" formed a weird contrast with Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The Rossini was led by the admirable Municipal Chorus director, Hans Leschke. No doubt much of Rossini's reverential music does not escape theatricalism. Yet much of it sings with a fine eloquence. The excellent soloists in the "Stabat Mater" were Marie Montana, Margaret O'Dea, Cecil Lausten and Mr. Beattie.

Guest soloists have had important influence in the popular appeal of the symphony all season. Sylvia Lent, one of America's most distinguished young violinists, won extraordinary applause in a civic concert by her rich-spirited, cleantoned performance of the Bruch G minor Concerto. On this occasion Mr. Monteux conducted also excerpts from Lalo's "Roi d'Ys" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel," and Meredith Willson was guest leader of his own "Symphony of San Francisco."

Mr. Willson is a young composer-conductor who used to be a flutist of the New York Philharmonic. He is an outstanding figure in Western radio concert activity. His "Symphony of San Francisco" retained the good impression it had made a year ago. It is conservative in style—largely in a Tschaikovskian tradition. Its references to the drama and spirit of San Francisco's history are quite general. While it is not as searching in feeling as his later works may be, it combines great merits of structure and of melodic appeal.

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Resignation Elates White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—In the face of the widespread assumption that retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter knocks President Roosevelt's court enlargement plan into a cocked hat, those around the President at the White House today, and evidently the Chief Executive himself, displayed strong and delighted optimism.

Indeed, so cheerful and quick was the White House response that it pointed to the conclusion that President Roosevelt is interested in one thing: to make new appointments to the bench, and that whether his enlargement plan stands or falls, he is now positively assured of the opportunity of starting to remake the supreme judiciary.

This task, whatever happens to the six-judge bill—which now becomes automatically the five-judge bill—is certain to begin within a few weeks or months. Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement takes effect on June 2. The next term of court begins in October. Sometime in the interval, President Roosevelt has that richest of presidential prerogatives: the nomination of a Supreme Court justice. He must send a name to the Senate during the present session, if the full court is to assume its functions in October. So it seems certain that a nomination will go to the Senate not long after June 2.

Then will begin the Roosevelt rebuilding of the federal judiciary, no matter what the fate may be of the bill he revealed to a startled nation on Feb. 5.

But it may be argued by historians that the real Roosevelt rebuilding of the judiciary began much earlier, and is to be observed in the unbroken succession of pro-New Deal decisions that have come ever since the elections of last November.

Such long-range considerations are evidently keenly realized at the White House, whose chief denizens indulged today in happy self-congratulations that would otherwise have been inexplicable. One presidential secretary wandered amiably out into the entrance lobby, where he is not often seen, and chatted with newsmen there, saying: "Just what we've been waiting for. . . . And wasn't that a dandy letter Van Devanter wrote?"

Meantime, another high White House authority, who had talked matters over with the President this morning but refused to be quoted, used a golf metaphor to say: "We're one up and five to go." By this he meant that the New Deal had won one hole; and had five more to take.

He added: "If we get three we'll be dormie." Which, being interpreted, meant that the addition of three justices to the bench would give the New Deal an adequate margin of victory. This was a hint that the replacement of all six Supreme Court justices who are over 70 years is not necessarily demanded by President Roosevelt, and that he deed, it is now being hinted that he would be content with a part. In-will not be downcast if his enlargement bill is not enacted at this session, that he is interested in the basic task of remaking the court, which he can now begin.

However, the same White House source, commenting on the President's bill, said: "We can win if we can get it to a vote." The President, said Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, was not surprised at receiving the retirement note, but was surprised at its timing.

On Mr. Early's desk as he talked to correspondents lay the Van Devanter letter, typed not on official stationery of a Supreme Court Justice, but on personal stationery, bearing at the top:

"Willis Van Devanter,
2101 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C."

Immediately on receiving the letter at about 9:45 this morning, President Roosevelt wrote out his reply in longhand, using a pencil and small pieces of scratch-pad paper for the original version. He crossed out many phrases in composing the letter.

Choice of Successor

Now attention turns to the possible nominee to succeed Mr. Justice Van Devanter. For several years, President Roosevelt has refused to make a new appointment to the federal bench of any nominee over 60 years of age. Presumably he is doubly committed to this rule in the case of the Supreme Court.

Just avoiding the 60-year rule by six days after the Van Devanter retirement is Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who was a justice of the State Supreme Court from 1919 to 1926. He attains 60 years on June 8. But for the "rule," Senator Wagner would be an extremely likely candidate, because his social and economic philosophy more nearly agrees with President Roosevelt's than any other member of the Senate. He has been lukewarm if not an actual opponent to the court enlargement plan, but that might not stand in his way now.

Barred by the "rule" are such faithful servants as Senators Robinson or Ashurst, who have been bearing the burden of this year's fight, or Attorney General Homer S. Cumming. Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is also over 60.

Other Legal Blocks

There is another barrier to appointment of any member of the present Congress which may or may not be a legal preventive. Article I, Section 6, paragraph 2 of the Constitution says: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time . . ."

It is argued that the emoluments of a Supreme Court justiceship have been increased under the retirement act, which provided for retirement pay of $20,000 a year that did not previously exist. On the surface, this would seem to debar any member of the present Congress, until his term of office expired, but no legal ruling on the matter has been made public.

Landis Considered

However, there are plenty of men—and one woman—who enjoy New Deal favor. Leading them are James M. Landis, recently appointed head of Harvard Law School and present chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, and Robert H. Jackson of Jamestown, N. Y., assistant attorney general. Both of these men are particularly close to President Roosevelt, are youthful—around 40—and at the same time are not marked with what is customarily called "radicalism." Mr. Landis stands high with the financial community, and his ability as a law teacher and authority on the Supreme Court is not challenged.

Other Possibilities

Down in Texas is Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the fifth circuit. He is 58 years of age, and is best known for his decision upholding the Railway Labor Act. He has been on the bench since 1918, and was appointed to the circuit court by President Hoover.

In Ohio is Judge Florence E. Allen, named by President Roosevelt to the Circuit Court of Appeals. She is an outstanding progressive, by all odds the likeliest candidate to become the first woman member of the Supreme Court, but her appointment would cause a distinct surprise unless President Roosevelt had three or four vacancies.

There are hosts of other possibilities: John Dickinson, formerly assistant attorney general and a law teacher at the University of Pennsylvania, who prepared some New Deal cases for the Supreme Court; Stanley Reed, solicitor general, who prepared other cases, and successfully argued them; Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Ferdinand Pecora, investigator of stock market activities, now a New York Supreme Court justice; Donald Richberg, Chicago labor lawyer who formerly ran NRA. And out of the national grab-bag, many more names might be garnered.

Van Devanter and New Deal

(Continued From Page 1)

ever, was approved 5 to 4; and he opposed also the Wagner Labor Act, which was upheld 5 to 4 by the same line-up of the court. The justice did, however, vote for the new deal in the TVA case, which the Government won, 8 to 1, over the lone objection of Mr. Justice McReynolds.

Mr. Van Devanter was on the court yesterday but did not participate in decisions. It was noted particularly that he, along with Mr. Justice Stone, a "liberal," did not take part in the important chain store case, which brought the same cleavage between liberals and conservatives on the court which has featured so many recent decisions on matters of social and economic legislation.

In this case the so-called "liberals" again outvoted the conservatives, 4 to 3, upholding the right of Louisiana to tax a chain store in accordance with the number of chain units not in Louisiana but in the nation at large.

Criticism has frequently been made of the use of the word "conservative" in designating the group of three judges who have consistently voted with Mr. Justice Van Devanter. These are Justices McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler. Occasionally, when they were joined by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts, the scales went against the New Deal. Pitted against them were the so-called "liberals," Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, with whom the Chief Justice was generally associated, and in the past term, Mr. Justice Roberts, in a number of vital cases.

Strict Constructionists

Instead of "conservatists," the phrase "strict constructionists" has been urged. It has been the philosophy of the Van Devanter group that the Federal Government's power was restricted in two important types of cases, those dealing with "interstate commerce" and also with "due process of law."

A constitutional authority like William Draper Lewis, secretary of the American Law Institute, told the Senate Judiciary Committee recently that equally convincing lines of precedent supported either the "strict" or the "broad" construction of these two clauses, giving members of the high court equal validity for holding New Deal cases constitutional or unconstitutional. In any event, Mr. Van Devanter looked with disfavor on New Deal innovations, made his disapproval felt in sharp obiter dicta, and voted almost uniformly against them.

Native of Indiana

The associate justice was born in Marion, Ind., but now claims Cheyenne, Wyo., as his home. He attended public schools in his home town, went to Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, was graduated from the law school of the Cincinnati College in 1881, and has been honored with doctor of law degrees from half a dozen universities since. He practiced law till 1884 in Indiana, then moved to Cheyenne, where he moved in political affairs and became a member of the territorial legislature.

President Harrison named him to the territorial Supreme Court as chief justice in 1889 and by election he was continued in that office a year later when the territory became a state. Later he resigned to resume private practice.

In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee and was long interested in the party's affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention and also a member of the Republican National Committee in 1896. From here he was named assistant attorney general of the United States by President McKinley. He was assigned to the Department of the Interior and served there for six years till 1903. During that time he also taught law as professor of equity, pleading and practice, and also of equity jurisprudence in what is now George Washington University.

Named By Taft

It was President Theodore Roosevelt who named Mr. Van Devanter to the federal bench as a Circuit Court judge in 1903. Finally came his appointment to the Supreme Court by President Taft, Dec. 16, 1910. He took office next Jan. 3 and has served over a quarter of a century, generally being a conservative influence on the high tribunal.

In recent years he has written few opinions. From 1930 to the current term he had written only 22 opinions whereas most of his colleagues averaged 26 a year. This gave rise to rumors of his retirement.

His most famous opinion was the majority decision upholding constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment. He has been a lifelong dry. One of the opinions which gave complete satisfaction to all factions was a decision upholding the right of Congress to investigate Mal Daugherty, brother of Harry Daugherty, Attorney General of the Harding Administration.

The associate justice has the reputation of a great memory for precedents, and of being an invaluable member of the high court in certain fields of law in which he is a master.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter is expected to retire to a farm he recently purchased at Ellicott City, Maryland. One of his sons manages the farm. Another is an investment broker in Washington. Mrs. Van Devanter passed on several years ago.

Since Mrs. Van Devanter's passing the justice has become more and more reclusive. He is seldom seen except on the bench.

He has figured prominently in the news only once in recent years except as a member of the Supreme Court. That was in 1936 when it was disclosed that he had accepted two benefit payment checks from the AAA, one for $14.97 and another for $45.35. After he had voted to invalidate the AAA, he returned the checks.

Ellenstein Named Mayor of Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 18—Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein today had begun another four-year term as Mayor here, following a majority decision of the five-member City Commission to rename him when the newly-elected body organized yesterday.

Custom dictates the title of Mayor should fall to the man receiving the highest number of votes at the quadrennial commission poll. This year it was a newcomer—Vincent Joseph Murphy, independent labor candidate and secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Federation of Labor. Mr. Murphy led the field of 48 candidates and topped Mayor Ellenstein's vote by 4200, but his only advocate for the mayoral title was the other new member of the body, Commissioner Joseph M. Byrne, winner on the citizens' ticket. Mayor Ellenstein and his two reelected colleagues, Commissioners Michael P. Duffy and Pearce R. Franklin, joined to upset the highest-vote precedent.

Mr. Duffy and Mr. Franklin will continue, respectively, as head of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Public Works, Mr. Murphy being assigned to the Department of Revenue and Finance, and Mr. Byrne to the Department of Parks and Public Property.

South Carolina Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 18—The South Carolina General Assembly ratified the $10,326,073 general appropriations bill, sending it to Gov. Olin Johnston with the $1,519,999 social security bill approved earlier.

Justice to Retire to Farm

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Willis A. Van Devanter announced his retirement today in the mellow surroundings of his study—amid the pictures of old friends and one of his ideals—Abraham Lincoln.

Looking down upon the spring morning sceen were autographed portraits of Chief Justice Hughes and Justices McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler. These last three, with Mr. Van Devanter, have been regarded by Administration officials as the "conservative" justices.

He made public his letter to President Roosevelt in the fairly large room crowded with law books. His flat-topped desk was littered with papers.

Prefers Study at Home

Consistently spurning the spacious office suite in the new $10,000,000 Supreme Court building, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, like several other of the justices, prefers to work at home.

The justice's capital home is a fourth-floor apartment on fashionable Connecticut Avenue. When the announcement came, a warm morning sun poured through the big window of his study. The traffic below was a lazy drone.

He was dressed comfortably in a loose-fitting lounge suit. Gone was the high stiff collar he often wears on the bench. His soft shirt was blue and it had a soft collar.

Gone also was the stern expression of judicial days. He was smiling pleasantly and was affably informal about the business at hand.

Retires to Farm

To friends he made no secret about his plans—he will go back to the farm, but not the Indiana acreage on which he was born 78 years ago. Instead, he will journey out to the green, rolling country around Ellicott City, Maryland, where he has 788 acres.

His summer will be divided between this pleasant place and the Seigniority Club—a sportsman's gathering spot in Canada. The justice also made it plain that he will come back to Washington should duty call.

He explained he will be available for assignment by the Chief Justice to work on the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Those who heard him said the Justice spoke slowly, but without emotion, as he announced his retirement.

Amateurs in Orchid Culture Prove Knack at New York Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—An exhibition put on for members of the American Orchid Society, in conjunction with the annual meeting in New York last week, gave evidence of the extent to which laymen are owning a few plants and growing them at home.

This is a comparatively recent development; for it was not many years ago that orchids were considered a ticklish horticultural task, left strictly to professionals. In telling how non-professionals have achieved orchids which hold their own for excellence with the product of experienced greenhouse men, Joseph Manda of Orange, N. J., said:

"Nowadays it is no harder to grow orchids than it is to grow roses, or palms. Of course you have to study the fudamentals, but you have to study those before you can successfully grow any flower. I should think, in the last few years, there has been an increase of 25 per cent of amateur growers. They have admired the flower as they saw it in the windows of florists and in private collections at horticultural shows in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago; and they have said to themselves, 'I wonder if it is very hard to grow those? I could put them in that south corner, in the dining room, or in the little greenhouse room off the living room. I guess I'll find out something about how to grow them, and try it.'

"Since the orchid, to most people, means either the cattleya—'catts', the florists call them, or the Cypripedium, 'lady slipper' orchids,—those are the ones they usually choose to start out with. Lately amateurs have shown a tendency to take up the Odontoglossum, which will grow in six or eight weeks, or the Cymbidium, which will usually bloom in about three to three-and-a-half months.

"On the other hand, while it is true there are 'rules' governing the blooming of orchids, one thing that makes them an interesting flower for amateurs to grow is that you never can be absolutely sure about them. Sometimes they'll bloom just wonderfully; sometimes they get stubborn and won't bloom at all. It tinges the growing of them with mystery; and an element of suspense adds to the fun. The Cattleya Mossiae is like that; some of the most wonderful of the orchids just take their own time, and you can't tell just when they'll put in an appearance!

"The production of orchids for the commercial market has become pretty well stabilized in recent years. We know what we're going to have, and when we're going to have them. There are good orchids in the market all the year around, except in late July and in August. The Cattleya Mossiae comes just before Easter and carries through two or three months; the Cattleya Trianae lasts from Christmas through Valentine's day. The fall Cattleya is at its best for the football season, and it holds through Thanksgiving and the early winter. The Miltonia and the Phaelanopsis—sometimes called 'pansy orchids' come along for June weddings and graduation bouquets. You can always find the haelanopsis from Christmas through Easter too.

"People are getting to know enough about orchids so they can order them by species name now. I've seen a sprig of a girl march into a flower shop and say that her young man was coming in to buy her flowers for a party and, when he did, he was to be 'persuaded' to get Miltonias or a beautiful Brasso-cattleya, because they would go with what she was going to wear. Lots of these youngsters nowadays—you can't just say 'cattleyas' to them, and let it go at that.

It all helps the orchid industry. The more people know about orchids, the more selective they'll be when they buy, to wear or to experiment with growing. It's a great encouragement to the people in greenhouses who work to produce new hybrids and fine seedlings."

One of the impressive orchids on display at the rooms of the New York Horticultural Society was called "Punch and Judy" for the comical way it "set" on its stalk.

Chief award went to Hubert K. Dalton of Rumsen, N. J., for a Miltonia Sonora, named Gloria, rich burgundy purple, pansy-shaped. Mr. Dalton also took the gold medal of the American Orchid Society, for a comprehensive display of many varieties of all the important species, grouped around a central showing of Miltonias.

The second gold medal of the society went to L. Sherman Adams, commercial grower, of Wellesley, Mass., showing a new type of Odontoglossum; in this instance a yellow.

Miss Rachel Butterworth of Framingham, Mass., whose father many years ago introduced commercial orchids in the United States, exhibited a collection of Cypripedium orchids. Joseph Manda exhibited rare albino Cattleya Skinneri of great beauty. A new seedling, a Laelia-cattleya known as "The President," was shown as part of the George E. Baldwin collection.

Among amateurs exhibiting were Mrs. Christian R. Holmes of Port Washington, L. I.; Mrs. A. C. Burrage of Beverly Farms, Mass., and F. E. Dixon of Elkins Park, Penna.

Van Devanter

(Continued from Page 1)

counsel to a degree which only they can fully appreciate." Statements of appreciation came from other court members.

A flood of immediate comment came from leaders of congressional factions in the judiciary reorganization fight. Each side interpreted the event as strengthening its position, while still others, like Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, took the view that it would not affect the result. A few New Deal Senators, like Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, expressed hope it would be followed by other retirements. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of opposition to the President's court plan, called on the President to withdraw it. In the mass of other comment, Senator Edward R. Burke (R) of Nebraska, another leader of the opposition, reiterated his belief that the President's court plan was defeated in any case.

The date of June 2 was presumably picked out for retirement by Mr. Van Devanter as the day after the court term ends. The court decided yesterday to bring the term to a finish June 1, and the retirement letter followed immediately. The retirement will not interfere with the court's deliberations on pending cases, one of the most important being that on social security laws.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter wrote this letter to Mr. Roosevelt:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"Having held my commission as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and served in that court, for twenty-six years, and having come to be seventy-eight years of age, I desire to avail myself to the rights, privileges and judicial service specified in the act of March 1, 1937, entitled 'An act to provide for retirement of justices of the Supreme Court,' and to that end I hereby retire from regular active service on the bench—this retirement to be effective on and after the second day of June, 1937, that being the day next following the adjournment of the present term of the Court.

"I have the honor to remain,
"Very respectfully yours,
(Signed)
"Willis Van Devanter."

The President's letter said:

"My Dear Mr. Justice Van Devanter:

"I have received your letter of this morning, telling me that you are retiring from regular active service on the bench on June 2, 1937.

"May I as one who has had the privilege of knowing you for many years, extend to you every good wish.

"Before you leave Washington for the summer it would give me great personal pleasure if you would come in to see me.

"Very sincerely yours.
(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

School for Women Jurors Is Planned in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., May 18—Acting close upon the heels of passage of legislation at Albany, granting permissive jury service to women, the Westchester League of Women Voters are moving to set up a school for women jurors. The curriculum will enlist the services of judges and court clerks for the holding of mock trials to enable the women to study the duties of panels.

The proposal was approved unanimously, and the school is to be organized in the fall when the state law becomes effective.

Judiciary

(Continued from Page 1)

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana took a stand categorically against the bill.

Answering Mr. Roosevelt's challenge with a defiant counter-blast, they declared that they would accept no compromise either, and that they would go down the line fighting the Supreme Court enlargement scheme, tooth and nail, without further thought of an alternative, which Mr. Roosevelt has already announced he would not consider in any case.

The committee action today is the first formal action by a legislative group since the plan was offered Feb. 5.

Take President at His Word

As the meeting of "no-compromise" Senators broke up, Mr. Wheeler explained:

"We are just taking the President at his word. He has said there ought to be no compromise. And now we are saying there ought to be no compromise."

Chief interest in the Wheeler group of Democrats was the presence of Pat McCarran of Nevada, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, all of whom have sought for compromises in the past. Outside of these three, the other 12 had all been set down previously as opposed to the plan, and their inclusion occasioned no great surprise. Besides Mr. Wheeler and the three mentioned, the group included:

Harry F. Byrd, Virginia; Francis T. Maloney, Connecticut; William J. Bulow, South Dakota; Millard F. Tydings, Maryland; Tom Connally, Texas; A. Harry Moore, New Jersey; William H. King, Utah; Guy Gillette, Iowa; Bennett C. Clark, Missouri; Vic Donahey, Ohio, and Josiah Bailey, North Carolina.

Lehman Expected To Veto Race Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18—The dog racing bill passed by the 1937 Legisture in its closing days is due for Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's veto, it was indicated here today following a hearing yesterday which jammed the executive chamber with opponents and proponents in a ratio of five of the former to one of the latter.

Defense of the legislation, whose sponsor is Assemblyman Leonard W. Hall, Nassau County Republican, was led by Martin W. Littleton, district attorney of that county, and in the specific terms of a charge leveled at the State Racing Commission, which is opposing the bill, created a sensation of the hearing.

Heading the opposition were Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the racing commission, and John Hay Whitney, a member, both of whom urged the Governor's veto on the basis that it would ruin horse racing.

The general consensus against the bill, however, was that it was a field for "big-time" gamblers and racketeers and solely in the interest of the gambling fraternity as one more way to "fleece the public."

Largest U. S. Sandpile

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The National Park Service ranks the White Sands National Monument near Alamagordo, N. M., as the country's biggest sandpile. Officials said yesterday 25,000 children have played there in one year.

Crime Prevention In Britain Gains By Borstal Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Experiments made recently in regard to the temperamental bias, mechanical skill, and general adaptability of youthful offenders have shown that, when individual character is understood and individual occupation is provided to meet its needs, much may be done in the way of crime prevention.

The experiment was organized by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology at the request of the Prison Commissioners. It was started in 1936, was carried out in connection with lads who, between the ages of 16 and 21, had been sentenced to periods of training in one or other of the Borstal Institutions, and its results are published in a report issued by the Home Office.

The Prison Commissioners believe that, in the endeavor to "reshape" the lives of young offenders—which is the main objective of Borstal training—the custom of dealing with lads as though they were a flock of sheep in which everyone is more or less a duplicate of everyone else, constitutes a profound mistake.

Satisfying Work

Satisfaction in work, coupled with an ability to satisfy, must, they believe, serve in the best possible way to offset that human tendency to become despondent in regard to personal failures and must, in that measure, serve to set offenders upon a self-respecting footing.

The experiment was based, therefore, upon a preliminary examination of lads while still at the Boys' Prison at Wormwood Scrubbs awaiting distribution to the various Borstal Institutions. Four hundred lads were examined and every other candidate was placed in what was called a "recommended" group—was sent forward, that is, with a recommendation as to which work party or parties he should be assigned to during his period of training.

The remainder went forward in a "control" group—without special recommendation as to assignment, their direction being left to the decision of their future house masters.

The examination was made as exhaustive as time and opportunity permitted. Each lad was subjected to pencil and paper tests of his ability to judge shapes and sizes and to reproduce them. Each was given simple intelligence tests. The mechanical ability of each was tried by the putting together of parts of common mechanical objects. Manual dexterity was measured. Individual performance was calculated in regard to the assembling of wooden blocks in given patterns.

Friendly Interviews

Finally, each one was given the opportunity to explain his ideas, aspirations and difficulties to his examiner during one or more interviews of considerable length in an atmosphere where friendliness made confidences easy.

It is not claimed that the experiments were altogether watertight. Lads of the "recommended" group were not always able to stay in the places assigned to them, while lads of the "control" group undoubtedly influenced their house master's choice of a work party through hints they had gleaned during their examination.

Nevertheless, nearly 70 per cent of the lads in the "recommended" group reached a standard of "good or very good" in their regular work at Borstal. The percentage of "control" group lads who reached a similar standard totaled only 45.6. Moreover, the Prison Commissioners have been sufficiently impressed to recommend that training in examination methods shall be given in future to Borstal house masters and assistant house masters, and such training has, in more than one instance, already been started.

Certain important points have to be taken into consideration, the organizers of the experiments point out. It has to be realized for one thing that, in the initial experiment, lack of time for deep investigation proved a drawback.

Trained Advisers

It would be wise to allow trained advisers to live and work in Borstal Institutions, they say, and in this way to become familiar not only with the lads concerned but with the specific requirements of the work parties available for them.

It would be wise, too, they emphasize, to offer greater opportunity than is offered now to lads who are obviously cut out for skilled or semi-skilled work. More theoretical instruction should be available for lads of outstanding ability.

New York Museum To Seek $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Plans for a campaign to raise $10,000,000 for use in a 10-year development program for the American Museum of Natural History were announced yesterday by F. Trubee Davison, president.

Expansion plans call for an increased annual income of $431,000 and a 40 per cent increase in museum staff of librarians, technicians and laboratory assistants, with salaries commensurate to those in similar institutions. Other expense will be encountered in bringing exhibits up-to-date, establishing a department of adult education and extending the teaching staff to assist in training courses for elementary, junior and high schools.

"The museum's need for funds is not a new situation," commented Mr. Davison. "In 1929 under the leadership of the late Henry Fairfield Osborn, the sixtieth anniversary fund was planned and the trustees embarked on a campaign in 1930 to raise at least $10,000,000. However, adverse economic conditions forced postponement of this activity.

"The trustees have had to face the question of whether the museum should be content from now on to lose ground or to mark time or whether it should go ahead. Last fall it was decided that the progress of the museum could no longer be delayed and that the time had come to submit its immediate and pressing needs to the membership and the public."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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(Continued)

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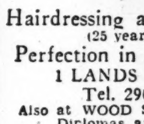
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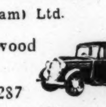

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Lines About Leaders—70

By a Staff Artist

Sequoya

(About 1770-1843)

ENTIRELY unlettered, Sequoya gave an alphabet to a nation.
He made it possible for it to rise from savagery to culture.
He was born to a woman of the Cherokees in North America.
The boy spent his first year wrapped in a piece of buffalo skin.
As he grew up, he manifested a very remarkable alertness.
He cleared more land for their farm and started breaking colts.
Then he took his pelts to the white man, who gave him money.
Coins meant nothing to him, but silver could make bracelets.
Thus it was that Sequoya became the silversmith of his tribe.

ONE DAY, in a skirmish, the Cherokees held a white prisoner.
Hoping to regain his liberty, the victim tried to impress them.
He took a letter from his pocket and began to read it aloud.
"A talking leaf!" shouted one of the natives, greatly stirred.
"Is it a message from the Great Spirit?" they asked Sequoya.
"No, it is not that," Sequoya explained, "it is a white man's invention. Much that red men know they forget; they have no way to preserve it. But white men make what they know fast on paper, like catching a wild animal and tanning it. . . ."
Then he decided to unravel the mystery of capturing thought.
The Cherokees would also keep it forever on talking leaves.

AFTER years of careful analyses, he came to this conclusion:
The definite sounds of his language did not exceed a hundred.
His next task was to attach a symbol to each of these sounds.
Without pencil or paper, he thought out a complete alphabet.
His invention ready, a most unexpected thing occurred:
Without noticing it, he had scarcely gone out for some years.
He had grown used to his wife's being provoked with him.
But it had quite escaped him that his people thought him mad.
His gift ready, he found that they would not even look at it.

SO SEQUOYA must now prove to the Cherokees that he was sane.
He began to persuade the counselors to meet at his lodge.
At last a few of them gathered around the roaring fire.
Ahyokeh, the little daughter of the master, was sent outside.
The braves gave a phrase; Sequoya put it down on birch bark.
Then the child was called in and shown the beautiful writing.
And she immediately read the men's own words back to them.
"Yoh!" they exclaimed, "this is something worth looking into!"
They selected a few clever young men to study the invention.
After some time they gave the boys a very severe examination.
All had learned to read and write their language fluently.
"He has been taught by the Great Spirit," said the Cherokees.

FROM now on, the alphabet of Sequoya became a tribal honor.
Within a short time, the Cherokees grew literate and prosperous.
As the province no longer needed him, he departed westward.
He would teach another branch of the nation in Arkansas.
At 71, he put his possessions in an oxcart and set forth again.
Sequoya wandered years to find his friends, until he passed on.
He has his monument by Lincoln's in Washington's Hall of Fame.
But even more fitting monuments are California's redwood trees.
For there the giants of the forest stand, bearing his name.

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The Pan American Highway bypasses Montemorelos (Mone-tay-mo-ray'-loce), about 50 miles south of Monterrey. You may decide to investigate reports that this pleasant community of 5000 is noted for its attractive young women; and if so, your research work will carry you to the left at the fork in the road, and you can easily rejoin the highway on the other side of town. When one's wife and mother are along, however, far better opportunities for studies of this sort are near at hand; so I bore right.

But whether you bear right or left, you will be left in no doubt about the community's principal industry—orange raising. And you will note that American farmers aren't the only ones who have found that roadside stands pay; for every 100 feet or so you will be importuned by eager youngsters to sample their stacks of golden fruit.

You may think that crossing the Tropic of Cancer into the Torrid Zone isn't worth a second thought; but I happen to be one of those lack-dignity folks who when they are about to cross even a state line, must celebrate the occasion with some such salute as: "Weeeee arrrre nowwwww innnnnn New Hampshire!"

And here I was about to cross one of the great geographical lines that every schoolboy has to learn all about!

Small wonder, then, that I scarcely noticed much of the 34 miles between Montemorelos and Linares (Lee-nah'-race), although I did "come to" long enough to hope that the latter city might sometime do something about its streets. And the 98 easy-rolling miles from there on to Ciudad (Seeoo-dahd'—means "city") Victoria found me even more impatient.

At Victoria, however, I did muster up foresight enough to stop at a filling station and put aboard 44 liters (about 12 gallons) of gas, for which the damages were 7.70 pesos ($2.13). I might add that the companies which boast modern washrooms in connection with their filling stations are the ones cashing in on the American business. All things being equal, I tried to do my business with a Monitor advertiser whose products are sold in Mexico; so the popular sign of the rooster usually called for a look around at least.

Most of the guide books say that the Tropic of Cancer crosses the highway a few miles south of Victoria, between kilometer posts 688 and 687; so, to play safe, I carried on my Torrid Zone celebration over the full distance between the two. However (was my face red!), I found the official marker several kilometers farther south—a tenth of a mile, to be exact, south of kilometer post 670!

There was only one thing left to do: I got out of the car, walked over to the sign at the right side of the road, and stood with my right foot in the North Temperate Zone and my left in the Torrid Zone.

I still don't know what good this did, either to me or to the line; but you may have suspected long before now that some folks just never will grow up!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Children's Corner

Miss Belinda Makes a Garden

There was a tiny garden in Miss Belinda's back yard, but not a thing was planted in it. One bright spring day Miss Belinda was standing outdoors looking at the brown earth and wishing there was something growing there.

"Hello, Miss Belinda!" called three voices, all together, and there were the triplets who lived next door. They all looked just alike. They had curly red hair and bright blue eyes and freckles on their noses, and they all wore brown overalls.

"Good morning, Jeremy, Joseph and James!" said Miss Belinda.

"Can we do anything to help you today?" asked Jeremy.

"Well," said Miss Belinda, "I could use a little help if I only had some garden tools, but you see I haven't any."

"I have a little rake," said Jeremy.

"And I have a small hoe," said Joseph.

"And I have a light-weight shovel," said James. "We'll bring them all over."

A few minutes later the three boys were working in Miss Belinda's garden. James was spading up the earth with his light-weight shovel, while Joseph was cutting out weeds with his small hoe, and Jeremy was pulling away the weeds and pebbles and sticks with his little rake. As fast as the ground was ready Miss Belinda took a stick and marked out trenches to plant the seeds in. She made four rows of trenches.

"Miss Belinda," said Jeremy, "what are you going to plant in your garden?"

"Well," said Miss Belinda, "somebody gave me some seeds the other day. I'll go and get them so you can see for yourselves what I am going to plant."

When Miss Belinda came out of the house again she had four envelopes of seeds. Each envelope had a picture on it.

"Peas," said Jeremy, looking at the first envelope.

"String beans," said Joseph, looking at the second envelope.

"Carrots," said James, looking at the third envelope.

"And nasturtiums," said Miss Belinda, looking at the fourth envelope and smiling happily. "You see, the peas and the string beans and the carrots will be very nice to eat, but the nasturtiums will be pretty to look at, all summer long.

"Do you think," said Jeremy, "that I could plant the peas for you?"

"And would you let me plant the string beans for you?" asked Joseph.

"And please may I plant the carrots for you?" begged James.

"Yes, indeed you may," said Miss Belinda to all three boys. "But no one may plant the nasturtiums for me. I want to put those in myself."

When they were all through planting, Miss Belinda said, "There are some seeds left over. Here, Jeremy,

The Three Boys Were Working in Miss Belinda's Garden

are some peas for you to plant in your garden at home. And here, Joseph, are some string beans for your garden. And here, James, are some carrots for your garden."

"Oh, thank you, Miss Belinda!" cried Jeremy, Joseph and James.

"And here," said Miss Belinda, "are some nasturtium seeds for your mother, so she will have flowers to look at, all summer long!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The art of music possesses two forms of expression excelling all others in beauty in my opinion; first, the orchestra; and second, the string quartet."

Factual Figuring: 19 (In God We Trust) plus 41 (E Pluribus Unum, One Cent, United States of America) minus 10, times 4 (any year) divided by 25 equals 8.

Letter Changing: Lazy, lacy, lace, mace, mare, bare, base, mast, bust, busy.

How Long Will It Take?: 75 minutes.

Fun With Antonyms: Proclaim—suppress; alleviate—intensify; obliterate—record; approve—reprimand; resist—submit; refute—corroborate; expand—condense; disregard—observe; collect—disperse; accelerate—retard

In Lighter Vein

No Rope

Mrs. Youngwed: "So you've never given your maid any rope?"

Mrs. Oldwed: "No, I didn't want her to skip."

—London Daily Mirror

"Soling and heeling for Saturday, please!"

Home Sweet Home

'Mid Cubas and Jamaicas
Though we may roam,
There's no use denying
We're glad to get home.

—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Though Mexico's trails
Would be grand to be lost on;
It sure is a treat
To get back to old Boston.

The Wolf

"I see we are honored this morning with the presence of a minister of religion. Surely the reverend gentleman should have been ministering to his flock instead of wasting his time here!" Such was the comment of a liquor-trade lawyer when the late Rev. Samuel Chadwick appeared in a court to oppose a new drink license. "Oh, the flock is all right," Mr. Chadwick replied. "I am after the wolf!"—Methodist Recorder, London.

Ambition

Weary Willie and Dusty Rhoades were reclining on the grassy slope. The usually talkative Willie was quiet and had been that way for a half hour.

"Say," said Dusty, "what's eatin' you? You haven't said a word since we been sitting here."

"I was just thinkin'," replied Willie, "that I wisht I was an automobile worker so's I could go on strike with the others."

Diplomacy

Seated before a grizzled group of directors who believed him to be the man they wanted to hire as sales manager, the candidate was asked by one of the group, "Who is the boss in your home?"

"I am," was the reply, "but I keep my wife thinking she is."

That was one of the answers that won a $25,000 job for him.—Montreal Star.

Uncovered

Teacher: "Now, Charlie, in front of you is east, at your right south, at your left north; what is behind you?"

Charlie: "Please, sir, it's a patch in my trousers. I told mother you'd notice it."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Sleeveless Sleeping Garments

When it was so hot last summer, one woman found men to be good purchasers of a light-weight muslin night garment that she designed sleeveless. She also made a sleeveless combination pajama with the leg portion cut "short" fashion. She simply figured, and rightly too, that men should be able as women to get cool night garments.—Mrs. E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

IT is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested. — JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A boy of a little less than 10 years of age was accustomed to going alone to a neighborhood barber shop to have his hair cut.

One day he was gone much longer than usual; and when he returned his mother asked him the reason.

He replied that he had decided to go to another barber shop some distance away, because he had noticed that this man's wife was living in the rear of the shop in very unattractive surroundings. The boy said he felt that if the man had more busines he could afford to provide a better home for her.

Daily Anecdote

A Poet's Haircut

Tennyson was generally indifferent to personal appearance.

One day he was showing William Allingham about his library, when the flame from the candle he was carrying set fire to his hair.

Greatly excited, Allingham attempted to put out the blaze, whereupon Tennyson exclaimed, "Oh, leave it alone. It depends on chance burnings."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A comment on music by Louis Bailly forms the basis of today's cryptic quotation:

"ABC DEA FG HIJKL MFJJCJJCJ ANF GFEHJ FG COMECJJKFP COLCQQKPR DQQ FABCEJ KP SCDIAT, KP HT FMKPKFP; GKEJA, ABC FELBCJAED; DPU JCLFPU, ABC JAEKPR VIDEACA."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters (exclusive of mint marks) appearing on the "head" side of a U. S. Lincoln penny ——— add the number of letters on the "tail" side ———; subtract the number of mills in such a penny ———; multiply by the number of digits on the "head" side ———; and divide by the number of pennies represented by the expression "2 bits" ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Sand Springs, Okla., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing LAZY to BUSY in 9 moves—or fewer, if possible.

How Long Will It Take?

If a clock is stopped for 5 minutes every 15 minutes, how long will it take the minute hand to complete a revolution on the dial?

Fun With Antonyms

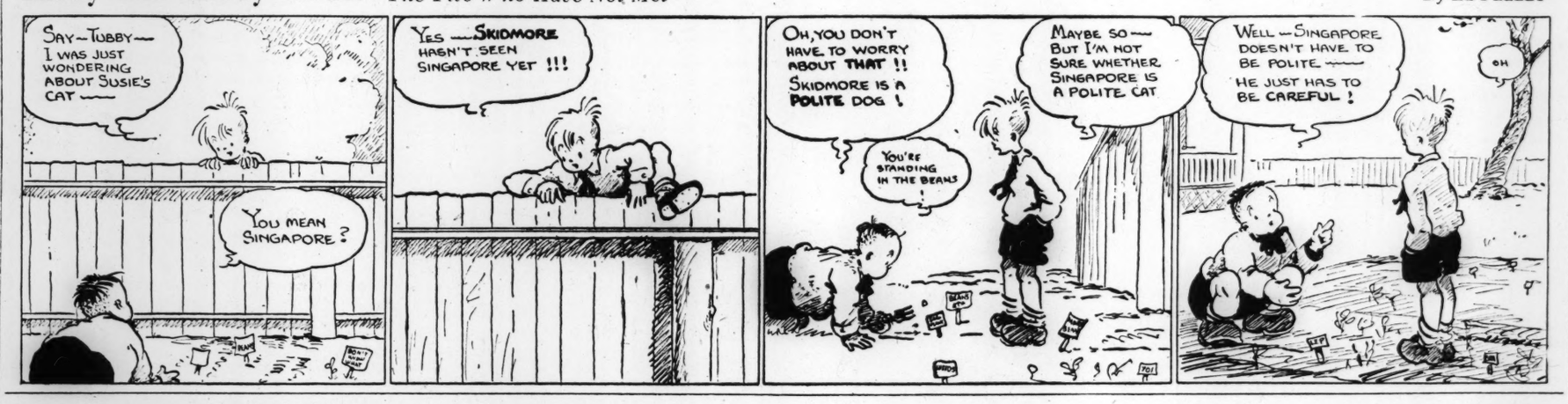
Try finding the correct antonym for each word as indicated by the example that has been checked:

1	proclaim	retard	
2	alleviate	disperse	
3	obliterate	suppress	✓
4	approve	condense	
5	resist	intensify	
6	refute	reprimand	
7	expand	record	
8	disregard	submit	
9	collect	corroborate	
10	accelerate	observe	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Two Who Have Not Met*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Sportsmanship*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farming, an "Infant Industry"?

THE new farm relief program just formulated in Washington by leaders of farm organizations in consultation with members of Congress illustrates how quickly a distress group born of emergency becomes a permanent pressure group in quest of economic advantages.

Four or five years ago there was good reason for emergency measures in support of farm prices, which were then in the depths with resultant suffering to thousands of rural families. Today those prices are in many instances above the so-called parity with industrial prices based on their relationship from 1909 to 1914. Wheat, for example, is now about $1.35 a bushel, compared with a "parity" of $1.20.

It is understandable that farm leaders should wish if possible to prevent a repetition of the kind of debacle that took place from 1930 to 1932 when accumulated crop surpluses went far beyond any ability or readiness of markets to absorb. But the program they have outlined, of crop loans at almost the parity value of the product and of a prohibitive tax on farmers who refuse to curtail production at the behest of the Secretary of Agriculture, is a program savoring more of "scarcity economics" than of abundance.

A third point of the program, the automatic increase or reduction of import duties on farm products to keep domestic prices from going unreasonably low or unreasonably high, has something to commend it, even to other industries as well as agriculture, assuming it really works both ways and not solely on the tariff-raising side.

But the fact that the proposals are estimated to cost from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 a year in benefits to farmers while largely displacing the present soil conservation program is an indication that in these now more or less normal times the agricultural lobby which began in a cause of self-preservation has already begun to evolve into the form of the well-known industrial tariff lobby of Mark Hanna and Joseph Grundy. In fact, the farmers have always done their share of insisting on tariffs.

The current drive for economic protection, whether in the form of tariffs or benefit payments, begins to place on agriculture the earmarks of an "infant industry." As Americans have seen in the case of a host of other industries—steel, sugar, woolen goods, cotton textiles, glass, pottery, cutlery, paper, manganese, butter and so on—this infancy in industry is not a matter of age or size where exemption from the free play of competition is concerned.

Industries whose leaders preach of individualism and laissez-faire in other respects may show all the signs of babyhood, if not babyishness, when it is suggested that those doctrines be applied in reduction of tariffs. Another of the characteristics of infancy is never to know when one has enough. Let it be hoped that American agriculture will be proud to prove that it has grown up.

More vigorous attention to measures that will operate to expand markets and absorb production rather than plans stifling production is a program to be recommended to all branches of industry, agriculture included.

Find the Number

SEVERAL correspondents have lately drawn attention in the English newspapers to the difficulty of discovering the numbers of houses and shops in the London streets. It is a genuine grievance. Too often one may wander through an unknown "suburbia" with a number as one's sole talisman for a propitious journey, only to be hopelessly "bushed" among "The Laurels," "The Acacias," and "The Laburnums," to linger enviously without the gate of "Mon Repos," or to stand before "Journey's End" wrapped "in a most humorous sadness."

Then, indeed, one blesses the honest fellow who is not ashamed to have you know that he lives at No. 20, even though he does prefer to call it "The Grove" himself. He may not quite agree with the implied answer to Juliet's "What's in a name?"; but he at least recognizes that there is nothing in it to tell us at which end of an interminable street it lies.

The problem is even more acute toward the center of the town, where even the policemen are sometimes puzzled, when asked for a number, to give this

> . . . airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name;

although, indeed, private houses in the West End almost never have a name anyway.

Maps, when it comes to numbers, or to names, follow the example of the Bellman's famous chart:

> Other maps are such shapes, with their islands and capes
> "But we've got our brave Captain to thank"
> (So the crew would protest) "that he's brought us the best—
> "A perfect and absolute blank!"

If each householder or shopkeeper were at once made responsible for posting up his own number, the matter could be put straight fairly quickly—in time, one hopes, to aid some at least of the visitors who will flock to London this year.

Spotlight on Strike Methods

HOLLYWOOD, the world's capital of make-believe, is witnessing a down-to-earth drama of industrial relations, with painters, scenic artists, make-up men and hair stylists all becoming principal actors. The Federated Motion Picture Crafts is on strike, 3000 strong, and so far refuses all proffers of negotiations unless the producers agree beforehand to a closed shop. The American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have offered to support the strike by picketing thousands of theaters throughout the country. The striking Hollywood union represents a composite of independent trade unions, which had been trying for five years prior to the Wagner Act to obtain a union shop for the motion picture industry.

The strikers prejudiced their cause at the start by affixing extreme conditions to their request for the mere opening of negotiations with the producers and then striking when these conditions were not granted. This precipitancy comes off badly when compared with the orderly and moderate manner in which the Screen Actors Guild achieved its agreement with the producers. The guild voted to strike only after weeks of discussion, and then a speedy solution was arrived at with substantial benefits for the lower-paid actors. Of course, it may be pointed out that the guild, constituted of many high-salaried actors, could better afford to exercise moderation.

Furthermore the Federated Motion Picture Crafts may plead some extenuation in the alleged fact that it is being opposed by a fellow union—the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees.

But this fact, while, perhaps, explaining the union's precipitancy, does not justify it morally or tactically. On more than one occasion in these troubled months, labor, fired with impatience, has attached extreme conditions to the mere act of holding the initial conference with employers. Such policy does not demonstrate wise leadership; it creates an atmosphere of intransigence at the start; it discloses a disposition to rely more upon power than upon persuasion.

It is to be hoped that labor unions will rely more and more upon the machinery of the Wagner Labor Law. To be sure, this law does not prohibit strikes or limit them. If labor decides to strike for sole collective bargaining power before asking for an election to ascertain its right to that power, the act does not forbid it. But it was the public expectation that labor would repose increased reliance upon orderly procedure provided by the law.

What Is a Man Worth?

SOME delicate ethical and economic questions have got mixed up in some of the speeches made in Parliament about the salaries of British Cabinet Ministers. Whether a Cabinet Minister is "worth" £5000 a year is a question that has to be considered in terms of cash, though it is to be presumed that some of the merits of a statesman have values not easily assessable in pounds or dollars.

The rewards, of course, of office are for the most part not paid at all in cash. They are received in the form of honor, or ambition satisfied, or in the sense of service freely rendered to the state. A new standard of reckoning, therefore, comes into being. The assessment, then, is likely to be made not in terms of worth but of need. How much does this or that officer of state need to carry out his duties efficiently and without indignity?

But it is not only in public work that the value of services depends on factors other than cash worth. It is sometimes suggested that no individual contributes in services more than this or that maximum in dollars a year—say 20,000 or 30,000 or whatever figure caprice may fix. That is obviously not true—a single idea may be worth untold millions. But it is equally true in fact that big salaries seldom are fixed solely on the basis of the monetary value of services rendered.

Nor do we come on perfectly safe ground—as might be supposed—when we consider the wages of the rank and file of the workers. Here at least, it will be said, the only operative considerations are supply and demand, and remunerative costs of production. But even that axiom, nowadays, must be questioned. It has already been profoundly modified by labor's demand for a certain standard of living—a demand which has had the general effect of raising wages all round with the (to some) astonishing result that the higher costs of production have not ruined the employers; on the contrary industry as a whole has tended to gain by higher consumption.

It is easier, no doubt, to assess the cash value of a carpenter than a Secretary of State. But the assessment is not something absolute and in the nature of things. Actually, in proportion as the community acquires the habit of thinking in terms of other values, the cash payment tends to go up. The worth of a man's labor is likely to be more adequately assessed in cash when it is not assessed in cash alone.

THE CAMERAMAN who has been photographing King Christian X of Denmark for the past twenty-five years was recently knighted by the King. Just another photographer who took his pictures and awaited developments.

Vermont in a Book

Book News of the Day

THOSE who love Vermont hold nothing back in their affection. They love her for better or for worse, for her mountains, lakes, farms, roads, historic town, old houses, covered bridges and dyed-in-the-wool Republicans. They may be reticent about other things, dry and salty of speech and slow to be moved, but with Calvin Coolidge, when it comes to talking about their own soil, they do not hesitate to say, "Vermont is a state I love."

One of the Vermonters who has put his enthusiasm in print is Charles Edward Crane. His LET ME SHOW YOU VERMONT (New York: Knopf. $3) is packed to the carrying capacity of its 347 pages with information that shows why Vermonters feel as they do and why it is that there are so many Vermonters by adoption.

Mr. Crane was formerly a newspaper man. He writes in easy, rapid, colorful newspaper style, with regard for names, places, facts, human interest and the value of anecdote.

In the East Highgate Library in northwestern Vermont near the Canadian line there hangs a framed copy of "the John Graye Note," dated Nov. 29, 1564, and discovered, the legend says, in 1853 when men were digging for the foundations of a marble mill on the Missiquoi. The note may be a practical joke, but if it is authentic, then white men were in Vermont in 1564, forty-five years before Champlain, the reputed discoverer and godfather of the Green Mountains, ever came that way.

The early history of the colony is a forecast of what Vermonters have always been—independent, non-conforming and thrifty. Mr. Crane quotes Jael Kent, writing in the Atlantic: "Born on the same hills, fed on the same beans, educated in the same schools, they have just one Common Denominator; they are all rare birds." That is one thing he likes about Vermont.

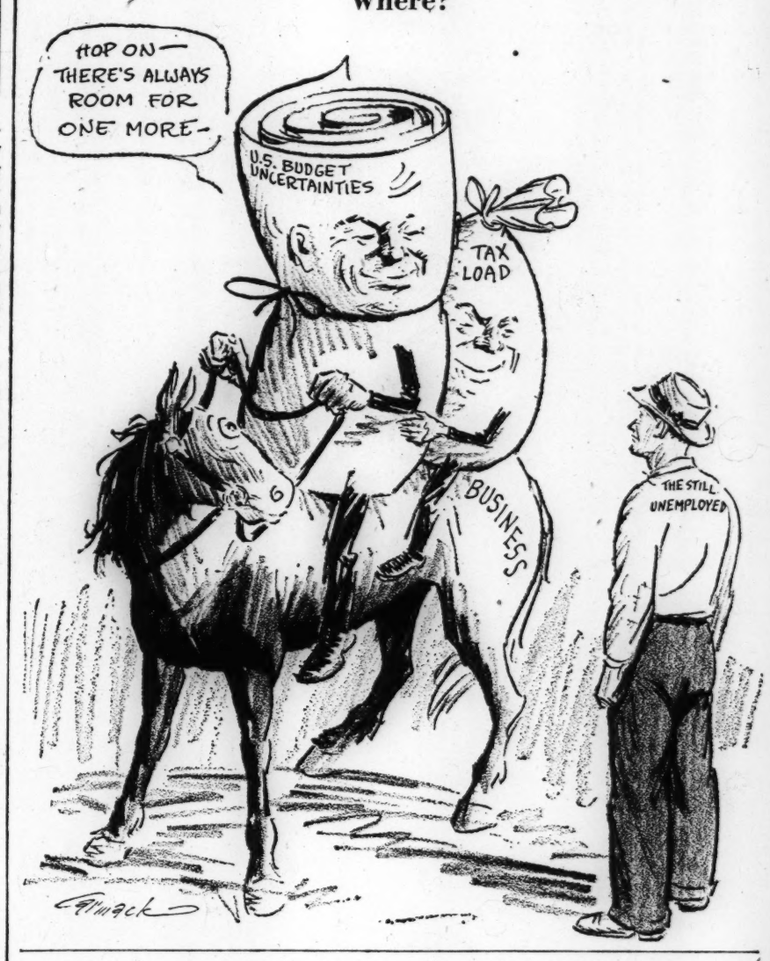
He likes, also, its Morgan horses. He likes its 260-mile footpath that runs along the ridgepole of the Green Mountain Range the whole length of the State. He likes its public libraries, especially those in the little towns. And the shun-pikes, which are ways of escaping the paved roads. "Shun-pike," by the way, is no newcomer to the language, but a good old dictionary word that means a road whereby the traveler avoided paying the toll on a turnpike. That reminds us that one of the best chapters in the book is on "Our Way of Speech."

Vermont writers give Mr. Crane reason to be proud of his State—at least one native-born author to every thousand inhabitants, to say nothing of many more non-natives who have chosen to live there, partly for the freedom from interruption that they find. One of the best-known of all Vermont writers, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, has contributed Mr. Crane's Introduction.

There can be no better preparation for a vacation in Vermont than to read this book.

W. K. R.

Where?



Lumpi Returns

VIENNA

LUMPI has come back. Or rather he was brought back. His masters, Frau and Herr Fleischmann, found they couldn't get along without him. So we shall again see him tumbling down and waddling up the first stairway of our apartment house.

Lumpi is a Dachshund. I cannot believe that he was ever graceful, but at one time he was probably sleek and slender, with bright eyes and frisky little legs. They were always like bathtub legs, I am sure, but once they took Lumpi quite rapidly over long distances.

He always knew when Frau Fleischmann was going to market. When they reached the butcher's or baker's, Lumpi was not allowed to enter. Vienna's laws forbade that. The doorway of every shop has two or three hooks on which to fasten leashes. Lumpi "knew the ropes," or rather the hooks, accepted them without protest and patiently waited for his mistress's reappearance from each store. Sometimes he waited long, too, for Frau Fleischmann is a friendly woman and makes her shopping a social affair. But then Lumpi also made his shopping a social affair, which was easy, for there were usually two or three other dogs leashed before the door with him.

Those were the "good old days" of long ago. They ended really before I came to Reisnerstrasse. It was not my privilege to know Lumpi in his prime. In bad weather Frau and Herr Fleischmann used to ask the son of the Hausbesorger—that's the janitor—to get them groceries and take Lumpi out.

But Lumpi didn't take to the boy and the boy didn't take to Lumpi. So there was sadness all around. Lumpi was a problem and Lumpi was a care. He was also a little expense. All in all, it was a situation which the Fleischmanns couldn't handle. They made Lumpi uneasy and Lumpi made them uneasy. Worst of all they felt they were neglecting him.

They consulted with us neighbors about it as we met them on the stairway, and asked what they should do. What would you have advised? None of us could manage to adopt Lumpi. We all have other interests. The man below us has a wonderful dark-eyed baby, the one below him an automobile and a bank or so, apparently. I, myself, always imagine I'm very busy.

But someone was sympathetic and told the Fleischmanns to send Lumpi to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals They conduct a sort of veterans' home. Lumpi, in fact, would go to a sort of canine mansion where he would get the right food and the right care.

The Fleischmanns agreed, the janitress telephoned to the society and soon a caretaker with a car appeared.

Frau and Herr Fleischmann changed their minds when they really saw Lumpi going, but the "animal man" assured them he would get the best of care. The janitress also said an encouraging word, so the Fleischmanns finally gave way and off rode Lumpi. He looked so appealing as he rode around the corner that Frau Fleischmann couldn't keep the tears back.

The following day the janitress opened the elevator door and told me that the Fleischmanns were inconsolable. She said Lumpi would have to come back at once.

When the man in our block who owns the automobile came in she told him about the situation. He is a refugee from one of Europe's countries and has a kind heart. After a moment he asked, "How far away is this dog mansion?"

"Clear across the town," the janitress replied.

"Well, take my car," he said, and gave his chauffeur instructions.

The janitress didn't wait for dinner or anything but rushed to tell Lumpi's masters. I went on upstairs and looking down out of a window saw the Fleischmanns and the janitress get into the car. About an hour later I heard brakes scraping on our street and looking out saw the same car before our door. An elderly man laboriously got out and an elderly woman very carefully handed him an elderly dog. Then she got out and they both seemed to be holding him as they went in the door.

When I saw the janitress later she was beaming with joy. I guess everybody else in our house is happier, too.

R. H. MARKHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

Overlooked Opportunities

By Frank L. Perrin

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

WE ARE all quick to excuse, in the individual almost any degree of shortsightedness and simple neglect which may have combined to prevent that individual from realizing, even in a measure, his hopes or his ambitions. There are always extenuating circumstances, sufficient or insufficient, according to the views of those who assume the right to judge. And how ready, and almost avid we are to act as judges. We require no warrant of authority, no actual knowledge of contributing conditions, no consent granted, actually or by inference, from those upon whom we sit in judgment. We feel a glow of self-righteousness if, after the final summing up, we charitably and somewhat grandiosely subscribe to a verdict of "not proven" where either gross or contributory negligence has been alleged or charged.

But this gesture of indecision cannot so generously be indulged, I am persuaded to believe, when an unwise, careless or spendthrift policy has been adopted and pursued in dealing with the affairs of a great nation in a time when only wise counsel and wise direction are necessary to turn the tide of misfortune into the channels of economic recovery and prosperity. The problems which concern the people of the United States at the moment seem to have been analyzed academically as though they concerned only the communities in which we have seen ineffective methods and means attempted in an apparent effort to find a solution.

Many observing citizens became aware of the fact a year or two ago that the employment of otherwise idle and unemployed men in makeshift work on village streets and connecting roads and bypaths was an utter waste of public funds derived from tax money paid in ever-increasing amounts by property owners and industrialists. The excuse, when one was vouchsafed, was that men thus employed purposelessly would otherwise not have worked at all.

That excuse, if so it can be regarded, is not a valid or convincing excuse. During the last few days I have traveled unhurriedly through several sections of central Florida between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. I have visited thriving cities and towns, and have viewed from a distance a few of the deserted villages which remain to tell their silent story of their dreams of greatness and beauty. I have seen thousands of acres of citrus groves which have recently yielded their abundance of rich fruit. I have seen fine herds of cattle grazing in fenced pastures green with the lush grass of early summer in the South.

But I have seen more than all these, and this is what causes wonder and amazement, because those who pay and must continue to pay for years to come have not seen to it that of the millions of dollars expended in temporary relief and fraudulent purposeless employment, virtually nothing has been appropriated or devoted to providing, in a land of plentiful opportunity, permanent farm homes for those who are without reasonable hope of re-employment in shops and factories, or in undertakings which have become outmoded or obsolete.

In all the South there are these opportunities to establish, on fertile lands now unoccupied and unproductive, farm homes for millions of men, women and children who are becoming habituated to a charity system as destructive as the dole. It does not require a generation, as time is carelessly measured, to produce a generation of these classed first as unemployed and soon as unemployable. The careless mortgaging of the votes of ten or twenty million men and women, with the interest payable once in two or four years, is threatening to bring the nation to actual moral and financial bankruptcy.

Are we to continue to invest in such hazardous and economically unsound experimental processes? We should take care lest we become misled and deceived by the cry of overproduction of orchard and farm crops and the consequent destruction of so-called commodity price levels. Let those who become able to produce the additional crops consume them, as they will do largely, without greatly interrupting the none too stable flow of competing commodities. There are vast areas of rich land in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and their sister states that can be put to better use than building sidewalks and roads.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Slow Success

"FAILURE on failure seed the slow success," wrote Katharine Lee Bates in a noble bit of poetry. Lincoln's early adventures into politics resulted almost entirely in failures. But he never surrendered to discouragement or tended to fix the habit of failure upon himself. A man can always work at himself. Faults may be seen and cured.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

For Civil Service Security

IN THESE days of increasing scope and power of government in the United States, it is essential that government services be placed on a sound professional basis as rapidly as possible. For some years thoughtful students of governmental problems have recognized the discrepancies between the standards set by certain foreign governmental organizations, the British civil service, for example, and those found in Washington. But steadily, and quietly, there has been developing in American civil service a body of men who, just now, are beginning to be recognized as genuine experts in governmental administration. The recent appointment of James Bennett as the new Director of Prisons is a case in point. One way to attract better men is through the provision of an improved Civil Service Retirement Act, as economic security is expected by those who enter the official service.

Since the year 1911, when the Civil Service Retirement Act became effective, the system has been liberalized, step by step. Further study of the subject is now being made by the Administration. Recently there was a conference at the White House, at which the President heard recommendations of the Civil Service Commission. Proponents of the retirement act must now buck a growing determination of both the Administration and Congress to cut down expenditure in hopes of balancing the budget.

The Civil Service Commission has proposed a plan for retirement after thirty years of service or at the age of sixty years. The Government would have the same right to enforce retirement as the employee to retire voluntarily. Employee organizations oppose this plan, as they want the option vested solely in the employee as it is at present.

The obvious weakness of such a government plan—cutting both ways—is that it exposes the employee to the pressure of political influence; one with the right backing could stop, or delay, the Government from voluntarily retiring him. He even might be tempted to start to build his political fences some years before the actual date set for possible retirement.

The Civil Service Commission has figured that its plan could be administered at a maximum annual cost increase of $5,000,000, and that it might even prove to be self-liquidating, either because of the increased number of employees who would take advantage of earlier retirement or because the Government could weed out workers believed to be inefficient. Some actuaries dispute the Civil Service figures on the cost of administration, holding the view that the option to retire at sixty years, after thirty years of service, if exercised by the employee alone, would amount to about $5,000,000 annually, and that to give this option to the Government, also, would boost the annual cost about $8,000,000.

Why should the age of sixty years be selected for the retirement of government employees? Perhaps there is a feeling among students of retirement plans that the Government, as employer, should lead the way in experimenting in such matters. It may be based on a practical appreciation of the increasing stress and strain to which government workers are subjected in these New Deal days. More than one man who has come into government work in the last four years has been surprised to find that he has done more night work than he ever did in private employ.

One or two comparisons between the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Social Security Act are of interest, as the government plan makes more liberal provisions than the Old-Age Benefit plan. The notable feature in which the Social Security Act is more liberal is with regard to the age at which the pension goes into effect. The official plan is compulsory at the age of seventy and voluntary at sixty-eight years; while the Social Security Act establishes the single age of sixty-five years for compulsory retirement.

But on other scores the civil service plan is to be preferred from the viewpoint of the beneficiary; the general level of old-age benefits, when the established level has been reached, averages about $50 a month, whereas those of government employees average about double that amount, and get there at an earlier date.

Some further reform in the civil service plan is to be expected at this time, but the changes are not likely to be extensive, because of the condition of the national budget which probably will preclude any moves involving additional cost. Some opinion holds that the line of least resistance will be through the other major reform which government employees favor—to provide annuities to the survivors of government employees. The proposed revisions which are up for consideration now are opposed by the employees, because they feel that the result would be inadequate. One possible concession which would cost the Treasury nothing, would give the employee the privilege of electing to accept a smaller pension himself, at the time of retirement, thereby enabling him to arrange a supplementary pension for his designated beneficiary.

H. B.